FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Port Almanac—April 26.

Sun Rises	5.18 A M
Sun Sets	6.48 P M
Day's Length	13 h 27 m
High Water at Southport	6.12 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7.52 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 26.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 64°; 8 p. m., 60°; maximum, 70°; minimum, 60°; mean, 65°.

Rainfall for the day, .19; rainfall for the month up to date, .64.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

There were heavy rains Friday in the Wilmington, Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta and Savannah districts. At Wilmington, the rainfall was 0.35 of an inch; Charlotte, 0.40; Florence, 1.30; Goldsboro, 1.60; Newbern, 1.62; Greensboro, 0.74; Lumberton, 0.56; Weldon, 0.34. The maximum temperature at Wilmington was 77; Charlotte 78; Goldsboro and Greensboro, 80; Lumberton 36.

FORECAST FOR TO DAY.

Fair, preceded by showers on the coast; easterly winds; warmer in the interior.

South Carolina—Generally fair in the interior; probably showers on the coast; variable winds.

The barometer has risen slowly in the Lake region. The weather will continue fair from New York and the lower Lake regions southward to Florida; rising temperature.

OUTLINES

Secretary Herbert has made the annual allotment to the several State naval militia organizations, of which North Carolina gets $1,164. —— The Treasury gold reserve, at the close of business yesterday, stood at $125,517,000. —— At Rockville, Ind., Peter Egbert, 28 years of age, killed a woman and her two children, a sheriff and a constable and then committed suicide; his sister, who was very ill with typhoid fever, died shortly after the tragedy from the shock. It is generally supposed that insanity must have been the cause of the crime. —— The cessation of negotiations concerning Venezuela is attributed to Lord Salisbury's weakening health, combined with a great pressure of work. ——Italian troops attacked and defeated a force of 8,000 Dervishes. —— A motion will be made in the Legislature of Cape Colony for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. —— An effort is being made to bring about a match between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, but the latter will not consider any proposition until Corbett has met and defeated either Maher or Slavin. —— A negro was foiled in an attempt to assault a young lady in Suffolk, Va. —— The business portion of Cripple Creek, Col., was destroyed by fire; loss estimated at about $1,000,000. —— A negro man killed a colored girl near Chattanooga, Tenn., and then committed suicide. —— Walter Grant Dygert, the American who was imprisoned in Cuba, has arrived at Key West, Fla. —— In her official trial trip the battleship Massachusetts developed great speed. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted at 2½@3 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 5-16c; middling 8 1-16c; Southern flour was quiet; common to extra fair $2.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.30; wheat—spot dull and lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator nominal; afloat nominal. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 39c; afloat 40c; spirits turpentine firm at 29@29½c; rosin firm, strained, common to good $2.02½.

When Paderewski left New York for Europe the other day he took his hair with him and also bills of exchange for a pretty good stock of money.

A Chicago man who went fishing down in Guatemala caught some fish with four eyes, two to look down and two up. It takes a Chicago angler to catch fish like that.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, is a festive cuss who succeeds in raising semi-occasional pandamoniums in that congregation of Germanic solons.

Before leaving this country Paderewski, the ivory manipulator, left $10,000 to be divided in prizes of $500, $300 and $200 to American composers, in triennial competitions.

According to the testimony of physicians the head of Pearl Bryan, for whose murder Scott Jackson is now being tried in Kentucky, was severed from the body while she was still alive.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,865

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES rates of Subtion to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Journal* telegraphs that paper as follows:

"The action of the Democratic committee of Illinois in conceding to Chicago one-third of the State convention makes Illinois certain against free coinage."

How? And why? The committee was divided as follows: For free silver, 22; for gold, 8. On the proposition referred to above the vote was unanimous. Surely, the 22 free silver members are not fools.

There is talk not only of one cent postage, but of scented postage stamps. Congressman Cullom, of Illinois, thinks they ought to be scented. This wouldn't be a bad idea, for then the fellow whose wife gives him a letter to mail would not be so likely to carry it around for a month in his pocket.

An 1100 pound hog was killed a few days ago in Delaware, said to be the biggest hog ever raised in that State. That was doing pretty well for a small bailiwick like Delaware, where there isn't room for a hog to grow, but down this way smaller hogs than that are looked on as shoats.

Nikola Tesla has invented an apparatus by which he can see into a man and see his heart beating. With Nikola and Edison both at work on the X ray business the prospects are that they will yet contrive an instrument by which it may be discovered whether some men have souls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R J JONES—Notice.
W B COOPER—Candy.
HARDIN—Sarsaparilla.
HAMME—Spring styles.
JOHNSON & FORE—Call early.
GRAND Moonlight Excursion.
STR WILMINGTON—Schedule.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—Cash sale.
J H REHDER & Co—Straw hats.
E T COGHILL—New telephones.
G R FRENCH & SON—Oxford ties.
FOR SALE—Combination bicycle.
H C PREMPERT'S SONS—Barbers.
C W POLVOGT &CO—Please you.
JAS D NUTT—Preventive and cure.
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Lib'l loans
C W YATES & Co—Solicit your orders
R R BELLAMY & Co—Open all day.
ALDERMAN HARDWARE Co—Freezers
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Many are called but few chosen.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

P H HAYDEN—Harness, buggies.
ENTERTAINMENT—Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. W. P. Peterson and wife are in Goldsboro.

— Mr. M. Cronly, Jr., spent yesterday at Orton plantation.

— Mr. Chas. F. Trask, of Maine, was a guest at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. A. David, of the firm of A. David & Co., has gone North on business.

— Miss Winnie Davis Bowden, of Kenansville, is in the city on a visit to friends.

— Mr. B. W. Moss, of Atlanta, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. H. H. Merritt, of the A. C. L. auditor's office, is spending Sunday at Wallace.

— Mr. W. A. Hall, of Wilmington, Del., was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Hon. Chas. M. Stedman arrived here last evening and will spend a few days on business and pleasure.

— Messrs. S. F. Craig, Southport; F. M. Pickett, High Point; R. D. Medlin, Dunbar; W. R. Allen, Goldsboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. T. Pullen, connected with the Norfolk & Southern Railroad at Edenton as agent, who has been visiting friends in this city, left last night for Philadelphia, where he has a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

— Mr. De Leon Southerland has been notified of his appointment from the Sixth N. C. Congressional District to stand examination next month for a cadetship for West Point. This is quite an honor conferred upon Mr. Southerland, who is only seventeen years old; it was through the recommendation of Congressman Lockhart that it was bestowed upon him.

Another Incendiary Fire.

The fire this morning about 3 o'clock was on Twelfth, between Princess and Chesnut streets. Two small houses belonging to Mr. A. D. Wessell were destroyed, and three others damaged. It is believed to have been an incendiary fire.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— See fourth page for other advertisements.

— Bellamy's drug store, corner Front and Market streets, will be kept open to-day.

— This is going to be a bad year for any sort of Fusion in North Carolina. The fact is, it is a Democratic year.

— The oil-tank steamer *Maverick*, which arrived here Friday afternoon, discharged cargo and sailed yesterday on her return trip to Philadelphia.

— Base ball cranks were rejoicing last night over the victory won by the N. C. University over the University of Virginia, in the game played yesterday at Danville, Va.

— Oh! it is just too awfully funny for Butcher Braggart Weyler, while claiming that he has Maceo and his 12,000 men in a trap, to be offering amnesty to all "rebels" who will lay down their arms during the next twenty days.

— An entertainment will be given by ladies of the First Baptist church Tuesday evening in the lecture room of the church. The programme will consist of recitations and music. Refreshments will be served.

— The Fair Association will meet next Tuesday night at the City Court room to finish up the subscription part of the programme. Some hard work will be done by the committee in the next few days and they hope that at this meeting they can make good report.

— On account of the meeting of Knights Templars at Newbern, the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to Newbern and return from points on its line. Fare from Wilmington, $4 25. Tickets on sale May 19th, good to return until May 15th.

— Maxton *Chief*: "Our clever townsman, Mr. J. M. Burke, says he has beat Robeson's foremost trucker, Mr. T. B. Pace, raising peas this season. Mr. Burke had new peas for dinner Sunday. J. C. McCaskill, Esq., shipped several bushels of strawberries to Northern markets Monday, and received twenty cents a quart on the consignment."

— The Seaboard Air Line in order to induce as many visitors as possible to Southern Pines for the Southern Settlers' Convention, has made a rate of $3.10 for the round trip from Wilmington. A special rate has also been made for any of the visitors who may want to go to any other points on the line for fare for the round trip. It will only cost visitors from Wilmington $3.10 to go to Southern Pines and return, and any parties there who wish to reach other points can do so for one fare.

DR. HOGE WILL REMAIN HERE.

He Has Declined the Call to the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah.

Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., has declined the call tendered him by the Independent Presbyterian church of Savannah. This conclusion was clearly foreshadowed in the STAR when the question was first mentioned in the newspapers. Dr. Hoge is too much attached to his Wilmington charge, and they are too much attached to him, to have the ties severed that have so long bound them together. As soon as it was known that Dr. Hoge had received a call to Savannah a congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian church was held and a resolution was unanimously adopted urging him to remain here.

The STAR congratulates the First Presbyterian Church and the citizens of Wilmington generally on Dr. Hoge's decision. He is one of the ablest and most faithful ministers that have ever labored in this field, and it will be gratifying to our whole people to know that he will remain with us.

Some of the Boys.

There are six of our citizens who were classmates at the University of North Carolina and who graduated in the class of 1853. They are Messrs. David G Worth, John D. Taylor, DuBrutz Cutlar, Wm. L. DeRosset, Alfred M. Waddell and Walker Meares. As these gentlemen are all young and robust, and the STAR wishes to make no "odious comparisons," we will state that their ages aggregate 885 years. We might very properly add to the list another member of the same class who is largely interested in property here and who spends much of his time among our people. This is Col. Kenneth M. Murchison. If we add his age to 885 the total would be—but we forbear, for that would tell the Colonel's age. Of the class of 1853, twenty-four are known to be alive.

Moonlight Excursion Next Wednesday Evening.

Much interest is being manifested, especially by the ladies, in the moonlight excursion to Southport Wednesday evening, given by the Wilmington Minstrel Troupe. The company will give one of their excellent performances in the Academy of Music at Southport that evening, and a grand time is anticipated. Mr. Jas. D. Smith, tenor singer, has been added to the already strong caste of the troupe. The *Wilmington* will leave her wharf at 5.30 p. m. The performance will be for the benefit of St. Philip's Episcopal church at Southport.

Magistrate's Court.

James Walker, colored, charged with larceny—stealing timber from the Chadbourn Lumber Company—was arraigned yesterday before Justice Jno. J. Fowler, and in default of bond in the sum of fifty dollars for his appearance at the Criminal Court, was committed to jail.

Percy Lane, colored, was found guilty of disorderly conduct, but judgment was suspended on payment of the costs in the case.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting to Appoint Delegates to the Grain and Trade Congress at Charleston —Committee Appointed.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday in the directors' room of the National Bank of Wilmington. Mr. James H. Chadbourn, Jr., president of the chamber, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Chadbourn said the purpose of the meeting was to appoint representatives to the Southern Grain and Trade Congress at Charleston, S. C., and a committee to prepare advertising matter to be distributed at the Congress and at the Northern Settlers' Convention to be held at Southern Pines in May next.

On motion, Messrs. Thos. D. Meares, G. Z French and A J. Howell were appointed a committee to prepare advertising matter for circulation at the Settler's convention.

Mr. E S. Tennent suggested that an invitation be extended to the delegates to the Settler's Convention to visit Wilmington; he said that Mr. Whiting would take the visitors to Jacksonville and other points on the line of the W., N. & N. railroad, and he had no doubt that the Seaboard Air Line would give these visitors free transportation.

After discussion, the suggestion was adopted.

Messrs. H. A. Whiting, G. Z. French, Geo. R. French and E. S. Tennent were appointed a committee to take this matter in hand.

Messrs. Walker Taylor, W. E. Worth and Thos. D. Meares were appointed a committee to obtain rates from printers for printing the cut of Wilmington on envelopes and report to the Chamber.

On motion, Messrs. James H. Chadbourn, Jr., J. C. Stevenson and C. E. Borden were appointed a committee to represent the Chamber at the Grain and Trade Congress, Charleston, S. C., May 29th.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Fight for the Pennant—New York and Baltimore Are Playing Poorly.

The following is the record of the clubs of the National League, not including result of games played yesterday, which will be found in our telegraphic department:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	5	1	.833
Pittsburg	5	1	.833
Washington	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	3	.571
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Baltimore	3	4	.429
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Boston	3	4	.429
New York	1	5	.167
Louisville	1	6	.143

The record of Baltimore, Boston and New York thus far is very disappointing to their friends. This is particularly the case with the "Giants," who are bringing up the rear in handsome style. New York is sadly in need of a first-class pitcher, and the general impression among the cranks is that Rusie ought to be placed in his old position.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Third Sunday after Easter; German service at 11 a. m.; English service at 8 p. m., Sunday school at 3 p. m. All seats free.

St. Paul's church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner rector: Services to-day, third Sunday after Easter, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m. All seats free.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street above Bladen, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. No divine service this Sunday, owing to the absence of the pastor. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m.

Services in St. John's church to-day at 7.45 and 11 a. m; Evening Prayer and Episcopal Visitation at 5.30 p. m. Sunday School 4 30 p. m

Services in Seamen's Bethel to-day at 3 p. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Carmichael. All seafaring and river men cordially invited to attend.

COLORED CHURCHES.

There will be preaching at the First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Campbell streets, to-day at 11 a. m., 8 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 1 p. m. At 1.30 p. m. the rite of baptism will be administered at the foot of Queen street. Strangers and friends are welcome. Jos. Spells pastor.

Services at Ebenezer Baptist church to-day at 10.45 a. m. and 8.00 and 7.45 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Everybody invited. Rally to-day again for debts.

St. Stephens A. M. E. church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev. E. I. Gregg, pastor. Preaching to day at 10 30 a. m and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor; 3 p. m. by brother John S. Richardson. The Sunday school will meet in the basement at 1 p. m.

Superior Court.

The Superior Court, pursuant to adjournment Friday evening, re-convened yesterday morning and concluded the business of the term, disposing of the following cases:

Equitable National Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver. Judgment for plaintiff.

National Marine Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver. Defendant allowed sixty days to amend his answer.

Equitable National Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver. Non suit as to Norfolk. Judgment as to Winston.

American Exchange National Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver. Defendant allowed sixty days to a nead answer.

Latest From Russell Headquarters.

The following is the latest bulletin issued from the Russell headquarters in this city, and is vouched for by Swordsman Damocles Bellicose Sutton:

Conventions, held yesterday in Carteret, Caldwell, Onslow and Bladen declared for Russell; Johnston, divided; Granville, uninstructed, but said to be divided between Boyd and Russell; Chowan, one certainly and one probably, for Russell; Durham and Cabarrus for Dockery; Person for Boyd.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

EXCHANGE OF COURTS BETWEEN JUDGES GRAHAM AND ROBINSON.

Political Gossip—Richmond Pearson's Chances for Congress—Rain and Hail Storm—Base Ball—An Ice Combine.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25.

Gov. Carr has authorized an exchange of courts between Judges Graham and Robinson, whereby Judge Graham holds the May term of Beaufort court and Judge Robinson the May term of Halifax.

A prominent Democrat from the West says that J. Frank Ray can beat Richmond Pearson for Congress by 2,000 votes. Ray will have much opposition in seeking the nomination. It will be remembered that Pearson swung Mitchell county into his district at the last session of the Legislature, thereby increasing the Republican vote 1,000. Comparatively speaking, Pearson's chances are better than before.

Nice rains fell here yesterday and last night. They were needed very much and came as a blessing to the farmers, as well as to our dust-laden city. Hail fell at a number of places in the county. Hail-stones as large as acorns fell at the Penitentiary.

The University base ball team went to Danville yesterday morning, where the team meets the nine from the University of Virginia. Only a small following of students accompanied the team, on account of the proximity of the Spring examinations. Young Pearsall, who has developed to be Carolina's star twirler, will begin the game as pitcher for the 'Varsity. Hill may finish it.

This year the senior class at the University will stand their final examinations ten days prior to the regular examination period. This gives the seniors a short senior vacation.

The ice companies in the city have formed a combine to increase the prices. Last year they fought each other and ice sold for 23 cents per hundred. This year the minimum is 35 cents per hundred in thousand pound quantities.

Republican Conventions will be held in four counties to-day.

Claude Dockery says there were no fights at Moxton. He says the delegates simply pushed each other.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—120 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—87 bales cotton, 43 casks spirits turpentine, 119 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—2 bales cotton, 29 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—33 casks spirits turpentine, 31 bbls rosin, 89 bbls tar.

Schooner Samuel—40 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 209 bales; spirits turpentine, 104 casks; rosin, 200 bbls; tar, 95 bbls; crude turpentine, 21 bbls.

Storm at Magnolia—Buildings Struck by Lightning—Mare and Colt Killed.

A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Magnolia, says that a very heavy thunder storm passed over that place Friday afternoon. Lightning struck the stables of Mr. G. D. Herring, about seven miles west of Magnolia, and killed a mare and colt. Several buildings near there were struck by lightning but no serious damage was done.

The rain was much needed and means many thousands of dollars to the berry growers. Shipments of strawberries will begin in earnest this week.

Truck Shipments.

The recent rains in this section were worth thousands of dollars to truck farmers, especially growers of strawberries. Shipments of strawberries are steadily increasing; about 200 crates were shipped from here yesterday and over the line of the W. & W. ten solid cars of truck went forward to Northern markets. Prices for berries now average from 15 to 35 cents per quart.

WHY DIAZ WAS RELEASED.

Spanish Minister Asked for Their Freedom Because He Feared More Trouble from This Country.

[*New York Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The action of General Weyler in deciding to release Missionary Diaz and his brother was taken in pursuance of the advice of Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister here. When the Baptist missionary was first arrested Minister de Lome called at the State Department and volunteered the information that Diaz was guilty, and that no sort of clemency would be extended to him. He declared that Weyler intended to make an example of Diaz, for the purpose of deterring other teachers of religion, both Protestant and Catholic, from giving aid and counsel to insurgents.

Minister de Lome soon discovered that wise policy prompted lenient treatment of the Diaz brothers. Their arrest had aroused a feeling of indignation and resentment among the people of the United States that threatened great trouble for the Spaniards in Cuba.

He realized that the case was about to provoke a religious onslaught on Spanish rule in Cuba. He was quick to see the power of the influence that would be exerted upon the President and the Secretary of State. He cabled Weyler to get out of the trouble he had brought upon himself on the easiest terms possible.

THE BERMUDA SAILS AGAIN.

She Has on Board Arms and Ammunition and Her Nominal Port is Honduras.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 23, 1896.—The British steamer *Bermuda* left this port shortly after three o'clock this morning, bound for Porto Cortes, Honduras, via Key West, Fla., for orders, in charge of Captain John O'Brien. It is hinted that the *Bermuda* had on board arms and ammunition when she sailed this morning, and that her stop at Key West will be for the purpose of securing more ammunition.

The *Bermuda's* passenger certificate now calls for the carriage of thirty seven persons, and she can take these on board without any interference on the part of the Government. It is stated that with these passengers the *Bermuda* will take on the ammunition and will land all at Cuba, then proceeding to Honduras.

DEMOCRATS MAY WIN

IF THEY NOMINATE A FREE SILVER DEMOCRAT ON A FREE SILVER PLATFORM.

Not a State Can Be Named With Certainty That Could Be Carried by the Democrats On a Gold Standard Platform—An Estimate of the Electoral Vote With Free Silver the Issue.

[*Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.*]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—It is now generally conceded among politicians of both parties that the Chicago National Convention will by a decided majority decide for a free coinage platform, and nominate a candidate who holds these views. The administration politicians are of course very anxious to defeat such a policy, and one of the methods they employ is the preparation of tables intended to show that on a free coinage platform the Democrats are bound to be beaten in the Presidential election. How the Democracy is to have any possible show on the other or gold standard they do not undertake to explain. For a long time past it has seemed as if the administration element would be content and happy if they could capture the Chicago Convention, as then, even if the election went by default to the Republicans, they would in any event have a gold standard man in the Presidential chair. In fact, nobody seemed to think that the Democrats had any chance of electing a President until it became apparent a few days ago that the silver men were going to run the Chicago convention.

Since then a very hopeful feeling has prevailed here and predictions of Democratic success in November made by the most sagacious and well balanced politicians have been frequently made. With such an issue confronting them instead of the tariff, the Republicans have abated a good deal of their former confidence, and their leaders feel that they have a severe and doubtful struggle before them, even if they carry the East solid for the gold candidate.

The administration tables, in order to make out a case, put several States in the Republican column which are claimed to be Democratic on a square free coinage issue and a still larger number of electoral votes in the doubtful column, which would be probably lost on a gold standard platform.

It is admitted that a declaration at Chicago for free coinage would attract to the Democratic party a very large number of Populists, who left the Democracy on account of Wall street leadership; also a large number of silver Republicans in the Pacific coast and mountain States, as well as the Mississippi valley, and also the entire membership of the independent silver party which a few months ago nominated Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, for President. These great accessions cannot be dismissed or put aside in any intelligent estimate of the campaign, and they are now giving pause and anxious thought to the shrewd Republican managers.

The following may, in view of such reinforcements, be accepted as a very conservative estimate for the Democracy, in case of a free coinage platform and candidate, of the electoral votes to be cast for the Democrats and for the Republicans, with the doubtful list of the fairly debatable States.

Democrat—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 9; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Indiana, 15; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wyoming, 3. Total, 220.

Republican — Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 15; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 36; Pennsylvania, 33; Rhode, Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 13. Total, 131.

Doubtful—Illinois, 24; Iowa, 13; Maryland, 8; Michigan, 14; New Jersey, 10; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4. Total, 96.

The number of votes necessary to elect is 224.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

In this calculation New York is conceded to the Republicans, although their party losses by the Raines Liquor bill, Rooseveltism and other isms would probably more than counterbalance Wall street defections to the Democracy. If these losses should balance each other the State would be naturally Democratic. In Michigan and Illinois the silver feeling is rampant regardless of party, and the Democrats would have the best chance of success. Iowa would also be a fairly debatable State on the silver issue, unless Mr. Allison should be the Republican nominee.

As the silver issue is thus pressed rapidly to the front, the tariff is relegated to the rear. It is a matter of history that in Presidential fights only one great issue occupies the minds of the American voters. If McKinley should be nominated he will have to give up his Ohio silver straddle, quit all tariff talk and come out squarely for gold—no matter if it kills him in the election and stultifies his entire record.

The administration statisticians are so far not able to specify a single State that they could carry for the Democracy on the gold standard line. If in the East they attempted to win electoral votes on such an issue, the Republicans would reply that they had as a party successfully demonetized silver as far back as 1873—that it was their thunder, and that this was merely a fraudulent attempt of Democrats to pirate their patent. The Republicans would in such a case have a walk over, as they are unquestionably the original Jacobs, and entitled to priority of invention. The logic of a gold standard declaration at Chicago, or even a straddle of the issue, would be the election of the Republican candidate, and the voters would certainly look at it that way. The prospect of a silver platform at Chicago, on the other hand, is sadly disturbing the Belshazzar feasts of the administration and the Republican leaders, and makes worthless all their calculations.

After the Bootblack.

The municipal authorities of Charlotte are after the bootblack. The *News* says: "The Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon took up the bootblack problem and had another try at it. The bootblacks have been a nuisance about the streets for months past. They are not only numerous, but noisy. The aldermen have endeavored to abate the nuisance and have placed restrictions on it that will do some good. A license fee of $1 per month in advance, is required and no license is transferable. No boy over 15 years of age can engage in the business and no bootblack can charge over five cents a shine. These regulations are now in force."

Notice to Mariners.

Among the chart corrections for the month is the following:

Cape Fear river—Note—The words "National quarantine" and the position of the station have been added to the charts and will be found about one mile above Southport and on the opposite side of the river.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.

Please You in Every Way or Your Money Back.

That's part of our liberal policy.

Poor economy to ask you to keep an article you don't want, and by so doing lose your good will.

It is by your favor that we grow; without it we are as useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon.

This store's making history, and such items as the following are factors in its upbuilding.

Black Goods Section.

No woman's wardrobe is complete without at least one black dress; and, besides, this is a black goods year. What a handsome, satisfactory lot of newest weaves we're showing, too! Blistery, Bulging Crepons, Plain and Figured Brilliantine; Rich, Eccentric Brocade Effects on a Satin Ground and at prices to pleasantly surprise you. Call and see them.

Colored Gown Stuffs.

Right straight along; we're enthusiastic about this dress goods stock of ours; take a pride in it; want to be known as the leading dress goods traders of this section. Columns of description won't do the department justice. Whatever your dress goods thought may be here we can embody it to your entire satisfaction.

Laundered Shirt Waists.

Our shirt-waist output last season is a matter of history. We've made preparations to double the sale this season. Months ago we began laying the lines; the big advance shipments are all on sale now. This store is the depot for shirt-waist supplies; got a royal stock for you to pick from. The best is never too good for our public, and we've got the best of each kind and nearly all the kinds.

Good time to buy now.

We have an entire new line of Percales and other fabric to make shirt-waists. See them before they are all selected.

Visit Our Second Floor

And see the largest assortment of Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Carpet and Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth and Window Shades.

We make Shades to order. Let us give you an estimate for new Shades, Trunks and Satchels. A new lot just received.

EVERY FRIDAY OUR BARGAIN DAY.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,
ap 26 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS

—FOR—

Engravings, Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Monograms, Dies, Cuts, Etc.

We keep up with the times, and can show you samples of the very latest sryles in this line. We make a specialty of

Fine Stationery,

and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of Crane's, Hurd's and Ward's fine linen Paper and Envelopes in various tints and sizes.

Don't send North for what you can buy for less price at home.

C. W. YATES & CO.
ap 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHNSON & FORE.

Call early in the mornings, and avoid the rush in the afternoons. It is our purpose to have every one to receive the best of attention; but very often our Store is so crowded we cannot begin to do ourselves justice. The people have found out where to go for first class goods. No house in the State carries a nicer line of

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, White Goods,

LINENS IN WHITE AND NATURAL COLORS,

Hosiery, Ladies' Vests, Shirt Waists, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Laces,

Embroideries, Table Damasks Napkins, Towels, Ribbons and All Kind of Millinery Goods

than we do. Five hundred Ladies' Parasols and Umbrellas just received, from $1.00 to $12.00 each.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Johnson & Fore,
ap 21 tf **No. 111 Market St.**

The Atlantic National Bank

Of Wilmington, N. C.

Makes a specialty of supplying all depositors with what money they desire to borrow at uniform and minimum rates on satisfactory security.

Checks and drafts on interior banking towns sent direct to place of payment and handled with promptness and accuracy.

Capital $125,000. Surplus $50,000.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.
ap 12 tf

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Wilmington Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's office, 114 Princess street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, at 12 o'clock.

RICHARD J. JONES,
ap 26 2t Secretary and Treasurer.

We Are Still

IN BUSINESS at No. 11 South Front street and would be pleased to have you give us a call when in need of our services.

Respectfully,
H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
apr 26 tf Barbers and Hair Dressers.

Hamme, The Hatter,

HAS A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring Hats and beautiful line of Straw Goods. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

ap 26 tf 26 North Front Street.

CANDY.

10 Barrels Baltimore Candy.
50 Boxes Baltimore Candy.
60 Boxes Quail Baltimore Candy.
50 Buckets "Star" Mixture Candy.
25 Buckets "Lyon" Mixture Candy.
10 Tubs Broken Mixture Candy.
100 Boxes Penny Mixture Candy.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water street,
ap 26 tf &W Wilmington, N. C.

New Telephones.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BELL TELEPHONE Exchange will please add to their list—

No. 128—Call 6, Hammocks.
No. 231—Southern Distilling Co.
No. 232—Sam'l G Hall.
No 233—L. H. Burnett.
No. 235—W. & W. R. R. (Pleasant's residence.)

apr 26 tf E. T. COGHILL, Manager.

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington.		* Leave Southport.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	6 00	2 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
FRIDAY	9 .0	5 00	.....	2 30
SATURDAY	.....	2 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

ON THE STEAMER WILMINGTON, WEDnesday, April 29th, under the auspices of the Wilmington Minstrel Troupe. Round trip, 50 cents. Special arrangements have been made for ladies. Boat leaves Market street dock at 5 30 o'clock p. m.

apr 26 1t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at [5 00 per year, [2 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to its position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1896

METROPOLITAN NONSENSE.

Some of the so-called "great dailies," of the great metropolitan city of New York, indulge in a great deal of nonsense sometimes when discussing the financial question. With few exceptions they are either owned or influenced by the money syndicates of that city, or are so imbued with the money ideas peculiar to that great gold speculating, stock jobbing center that they can see only one side of the money question and that is the gold side. The *World*, which has become wealthy, whose proprietor lives (like the proprietor of the *Herald*) most of his time in Europe, commenting upon the demand of the free silver advocates that silver be restored to its condition prior to 1873, that is, that it be admitted to the mints on the same terms as gold, wants them to begin "by increasing the price of silver from 68 cents an ounce to $1.30 cents an ounce." This is simply unmitigated nonsense. Men who talk that way would show just as much sense and consistency if they knocked a man on the head, cracked his skull and then told his friends to mend his skull and restore him to the condition he was in before talking of asking help from any other source. These fellows struck silver in 1873, crippled it and deprived it of one-half its vitality, so to speak, and then insist on the vitality being restored before they consent to the removal of the cause which did the mischief.

Isn't everything which becomes an article of exchange between people or nations governed more or less by the law of supply and demand? Are not gold and silver, and other things which have a higher value than either gold or silver, governed by the same law? Gold and silver are not governed so much by it as wheat and corn and cotton because they are coin metals and the coin stamp upon them keeps the value up provided the amount produced does not exceed the coin demand. When all the gold and silver produced had access to the mints and the metals coined were recognized as money by the nations the metals maintained their relative value, and silver bullion and gold bullion were worth as much as the coined metals were. As there hasbeen no discrimination against gold, which still has the right of way to the mints, its value keeps up notwithstanding the increase in production, but when silver was ostracized, excluded from the mints, and demonetized, then came a surplus, it became a mere metal of commerce and its price was governed by the demand just as the price of grain, iron, copper or any other commodity is. When it was excluded from the mints, one half its market was destroyed and the price fell for it couldn't do anything else. Open the market that was closed; that would put an end to the surplus and the price would go back to where it was before the market was closed. Every ounce of silver would be worth as much as an ounce of coin. We would hear no more talk about 68 cents an ounce silver or 50-cent dollars.

The value of gold is kept up in a double way, one by coining it and the other by the law of England, one of the greatest gold producing countries, which makes the price of gold bullion the same as coin. If it were not for this the surplus which was not coined would become a subject of speculation and its price would fluctuate as the supply was large or small. But the fact that it is treated as a money metal, has free access to the mints of this country and has the additional protection in the law to which we have referred above, its value keeps up regardless of the amount produced. Demonetize gold as silver has been demonetized and it would become a mere commercial metal just as silver has become, and its price would be governed by the demand for it in the arts, and in those countries which use it as money, just as the price of silver is.

They say that gold retains its value because it is a money metal the world over, which is true, and so would silver have retained its value the world over if it hadn't been demonetized. Who demonetized it? It wasn't the people. It wasn't the commercial bodies of any of the countries. It was the same men, the same Shylocks and money lenders who add to their wealth by manipulating money and lending to nations in need, who did it, as the Rothschilds did it in England in 1816 after they became rich from lending money to the nations involved in the Napoleonic wars. Men like these moved for the demonetization of gold when the gold fields of California and Australia began to yield largely and it was feared that gold might become too plentiful. They moved to demonetize it in this country in 1850, did partially demonetize it in some European countries and stopped the coinage of it altogether in Holland in 1852, when silver became the favored money in that country. This same class of Shylocks and money manipulators it was who brought about the demonetization of silver in this and in other countries which followed the example of Great Britain, which was dominated in that by the Rothschilds, and they would, of course, oppose, as they are doing, its remonetization, for that means a cutting down of the tribute they levy upon the world.

They will never consent to its remonetization and the only way to secure that is for the people to force it in spite of them wherever they have a voice in their own government. Some nation must begin, and the one to begin is this one. When we do it that will encourage the friends of silver in other countries to fight for it and to make an aggressive fight, so that when we win a victory for silver here, we help to win a victory for it in other countries where it has been demonetized. Restore its standing and we restore its price here and the world over.

MINOR MENTION.

In 1892 both of the great political parties—the Democratic and Republican—declared for bimetallism on international agreement. There was not a gold standard paper in the country which objected to that declaration. The fact is it was put into both of the platforms by the gold men to placate the silver men and as a compromise which the more conservative of the silver men accepted, with the expectation that some effort would be made to bring about international agreement. But the gold organs have made a considerable advance on the gold line since then and now laugh at the suggestion of international bimetallism. Entirely ignoring the platform on which they stood four years ago they demand a straight-out declaration for gold, and gold only. Here are a couple of sample paragraphs from the Philadelphia *Record:*

"The Rhode Island Democrats adopted a Sound Money platform yesterday, but it was marred by the customary expression of a desire for the unattainable in the shape of International Bimetallism. The belief in the possibility of a double standard dies hard; but as long as such a belief shall be honestly entertained the wary politicians will modify their platforms to suit, in the hope of catching votes."

And here is the way it pays its respects to the Hon. Wm. R. Morrison:

"Hon. William R. Morrison is in favor of International Bimetallism; but he sees no way of bringing it about. No doubt, Mr. Morrison is also in favor of the millennium. But why not stick to things of this earth earthly, and let the political dreamers dream dreams? Bimetallism is a beautiful impossibility that never was, and never will be."

"A beautiful impossibility" now, it wasn't in the estimation of these gentlemen a beautiful impossibility four years ago when they were supporting it. An impossibility perhaps it is, for the present at least, from an international standpoint and that's why the silver men who were caught in that trap do not propose to be caught in it again, and insist on the free coinage of silver by this country independent of what other countries may say or do about it. The *Record* is, however, entitled to credit for its candor, for when they talk that way we know just where and how to meet them.

* * *

Trusts were never heard of in this country until the Republican policy of tariff protection became the established order. Since then the Trusts have sprung up, grown and multiplied until they have covered about every thing consumed by the American people. There are meat Trusts, flour Trusts, sugar Trusts, salt Trusts, oil Trusts, glass Trusts, iron and steel Trusts (covering all the articles made of these), agricultural implement Trusts, bicycle Trusts, coal Trusts, ice Trusts, and many others, so many that it would be difficut to name any article of large consumption in which there is not a Trust. While these Trusts sometimes war against each other, one squeezing the other, the American people are the victims and have to pay the cost of the squeezing. For some time the protectionists have been howling for more protection for the tinplate makers, who are suffering because the Steel Plate Trust has run up the price of black plates. They were getting along pretty well until this was done, and now the proposed remedy is to increase the duty on tinplates to compensate the tinplate makers for the raise in the price of the black plates, when the proper way would be to reduce the duty on black plates so as to give our tinplate makers the benefit of foreign competition and thus enable them to defy and successfully fight the home Trust. Protection is the prolific mother of Trusts; the more protection the more and the mightier the Trusts.

* * *

The gold standard people hold up Mexico and Japan as two of the frightful examples of the silver standard, when as a matter of fact there are no two countries in the world to-day which are making as much progress as Mexico and Japan. Speaking of Mexico the Omaha (Neb.) *World-Herald* quotes a resident of Mexico, who is writing of the silver standard in that country, as suggesting two propositions in reply to two of those laid down by Secretary Carlisle, one of which is: "There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day whose producers and manufacturers are not more prosperous than they ever were before." The other is: "There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day whose producers and manufacturers are as prosperous as they have been in the past." Neither of these propositions can be successfully disputed, for the current history of the times proves the truth of both. Every gold country in the world has suffered more or less from industrial depression and financial embarrassments, for which the gold standard advocates have been giving various reasons, but never admitting the true one.

The humorous make up fellow of the Philadelphia *Record* is such a little respecter of persons that he dropped a cut representing the meeting of the two distinguished Pennsylvania politicians, Quay and Harrity, into an account of the arrest of two bankers, who were accused of some unlawful liberties with their depositors. Messrs. Quay and Harrity have doubtless both at times found themselves in peculiar situations, but we venture to say that they never before found themselves in a situation like this.

A Boston telegram announces that ex-Governor Wm. E. Russell is an announced candidate for the Democratic nomination at Chicago. Wm. E. is a very clever gentleman, and pretty bright, but he will not make a score at Chicago.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— All the Ohio men who hope to hold office have subscribed to the McKinley campaign fund. This will give Mr. Hanna a great addition to his operating capital.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— The New York saloon keepers appear to have already found a way not only to "beat the Raines Excise bill, but to turn it to their own advantage. By a shrewd application of its provisions, they are able to sell liquor on Sunday and defy the police. So far in its experience the new law seems to be rather worse than a failure.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

—— American athletes beat the Greeks at their own games at Olympia. Every day gives further proof that Americans are kings of the track and field, and the world of sports generally. Perhaps England will concur in such acknowledgement two or three centuries from now. That at least, is a reasonable length of time in which to expect the average Englishman to awake to the realization that Americans usually quit the game winners.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— When we think of Spain's past experiences in the American colonies that formerly belonged to her, we are enabled to put a proper estimate upon her oft-repeated declaration that she will never, under any circumstances, give up Cuba. She made a similar declaration in the case of each of her former colonies that broke her power and gained its independence. She fought for years to retain Mexico, Central America and her vast possessions in South America, all of which vanquished her armies and turned their colonial dependence into republican inddpendence.—*New York Sun, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Irishman (at the telephone)—Sind me up tree bales of hay and wan bag of oats.

Feed Dealer—All right. Who for?

Irishman—There now, don't get gay. For the horse, av coorse.—*Kansas City Times.*

— Fuddy—Frasher has the reputation of being a great wit, but for my part I can't see anything bright in his writings.

Dudley—That's queer. Why his jokes have been used by the greatest wits that ever lived.—*Boston Transcript.*

— She—Your wife reminds me a great deal of my sister who is in Australia.

He—She reminds me a great deal of her first husband, who is Lord knows where.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

— The elephant seized a wisp of hay, waved it in the air, and deftly inserted it in his mouth.

"Have you noticed," he said, turning to the camel, "that the style of ladies' sleeves for 1896 is shaped exactly like my trunk?"—*Chicago Chronicle.*

— Benny Bloobumper—"Papa, can we eat time?"

Mr. Bloobumper—"Certainly not, Benny. That is a very silly question."

Benny Bloobumper—"But the brakeman called out, 'Twenty minutes for dinner.'"—*Judge.*

— A lady teacher in one of the Machias schools, in trying to explain the meaning of the word slowly, illustrated it by walking across the floor. When she asked the class to tell her how she walked she nearly fainted when a boy at the foot of the class shouted: 'Bowlegged, ma'am."—*Matse Papers.*

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— All are sculptors, cutting character in living marble.

— Gather roses—the thorns will take care of themselves.

— The hardest wound to heal is the one inflicted by a friend.

— This world is a bad world only for those who have bad hearts.

— Treasures laid up in heaven always enrich somebody on earth.

— If good seed is put in good ground some of it will be sure to grow.

— The devil is the only gainer when a boy is whipped to make him go to church.

— If church-members are hungry for spiritual food, the heat, mud and rain will not be likely to keep them from church.

— Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty. Thy second duty will already have become dearer.—*Carlyle.*

— When some people learn to put as much of their life into their religious professions as they now put into their political professions, it will be a great day for Christ's Kingdom and good government as well.—*Raleigh Biblical Recorder.*

— Christ's sufferings are a rebuke to our softness and self-pleasing. It is not indeed wrong to enjoy the comforts and the pleasures of life, but we are too terrified to be parted from them, and too afraid of pain and poverty.—*James Stalker.*

— I hope we shall educate the people until a soul's inheritance as an immortal being, with the universe of God at his feet, shall count for more in the thought of his heart than all the gold and all the glory of the world.—*J. H. Vincent.*

— Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips. We never have heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They make other people good natured. They also produce their own image on men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.—*Pascal.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Monroe *Journal*: Mr. W. W. Walden thinks we are to have some more cold weather yet. He says that he has never seen persimmon buds fail to be killed by the frost, and so far they have not been killed this year.

— Concord *Standard*: We understand that a company has been organized and a charter obtained for the purpose of carrying on mining operations at the Nugget Mine in No. 9 township. This mine was discovered several years ago, and has been considered very rich. Numerous nuggets of gold have been found, from whence it gets its name.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the O. A. Robbins Co. The incorporators are O. A. Robbins, L. B. Gautier and J. L. Sexton. The object of the corporation is to manufacture and sell sash cord, clothes lines and other cotton products. The term of corporation is thirty years. The capital stock is $12,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The place of operation will be Dilworth.

— Salisbury *World:* The *World's* account of the immense gold find by the farm hand Sanders, in Jackson county last Friday, has created considerable comment and there is much incredulity concerning it. From the Cherokee *Scout*, published at Murphy, we clip the following: News reached us by wire yesterday morning that a man by the name of Sanders, four miles west of Balsam, while plowing in the field on the Love property Saturday, struck between one and two bushels of Mexican money, gold and silver, and the parties think from indications that it was placed there nearly two hundred years ago in boxes or gums, but all appearances of the wooden enclosure has disappeared.

— Rocky Mount *Argonaut*: Work at Argo is going steadily on and the outlook is excellent. If the same showing was made in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains, or in the wilds of Africa, as now to be seen at the Argo Company's mines, the excitement would rival that now raging in Cripple Creek or the Witwatersrand. But poor old North Carolina is always too modest for her own good. —— We regret to hear that Mr. A. D. May died last week at his residence near Red Oak. He was in the 78th year of his age. —— For a genuine curiosity you ought to see Frank Jones' hairy rooster. He is a common white chicken except he has long hair instead of feathers. He is certainly a curiosity.

— Wilson *Times*: We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Pharaoh Bryant, which sad event occurred at her home in Maplewood avenue last Sunday night a week. —— Last Monday, in the sewer near Mr. Jno. D. Williams' place on Greene street, a negro came near being sucked into the quick sand. No one had known of the presence of this sand at that place and the negro was standing in the ditch throwing out water. While doing this he had been gradually unsciously sinking; so that when a few minutes later he tried to get out he found to his surprise that he was up above his knees in this quick sand. He immediately attempted to get out but could not and after several attempts called the assistance of his fellow workmen. By this time he was down so far as to require the united efforts of four men to pull him out.

Gnof—Gonof—Fagin.

The word "gnoffee" in Chaucer.
Whilom there was dwelling in Oxenforde
A rich gnof that gestes held to borde.

Todd, in his "Illustrations of Chaucer," gives "gnoffe, a miser. This is another of the words and phrases in Chaucer which Mr. Tyrwhitt pronounces not understood!" and then proceeds to father the interpretation. Further examples of the use of the word are furnished on page 200. Both writers have misconceived the true sense of the expression.

During the time that the early Jews resided in England they were subjected to incessant acts of spoliation on the part of the authorities, and we can readily fancy them muttering between their teeth the word "thief" or "rascal," and pouring forth maledictions on the heads of their oppressors. In doing so they naturally employed the language they were best acquainted with—Hebrew. "Gonof" is primarily the Hebrew for "thief," and was subsequently used in the sense of "scoundrel," becoming at length a pure English word. Happily, it did not succeed in holding its ground. It is now approved slang, having been reintroduced within the last century.

Readers of "Oliver Twist" will remember Fagin, the Jew. Dickens had the word "gonof" or "ganif" in his mind when he created the character and made an anagram of it.—Notes and Queries.

ASPECTS OF SLEEP.

IT PLAYS MANY PARTS, TRAGIC AS WELL AS COMIC.

A Malicious Elf at Times That Seals Up the Wrong Eyes In the Sickroom and Plays Tricks In Church—A Prospective Bride and a Fortune Stolen by Sleep.

Few of man's blessings have, on the whole, received worthier acknowledgment than sleep. It wraps a man round like a garment, as Sancho Panza says, be that man monarch or mendicant. Deservedly beloved from pole to pole, sleep is yet in certain aspects a very Robin Goodfellow, a tricksy sprite, full of pranks and caprices. Where his presence is a matter of indifference, or where he is not wanted—where a suspicion of his presence is objectionable or insulting—where he is a burden and a disgrace, there sleep drops and clings like a bur. Where he is longed for, prayed for, wooed—where, like a thrifty housewife, he might advantageously be employed knitting up "the raveled sleeve," there, like the statue of Brutus, he is conspicuous by his absence. He is no mere domestic drudge, hired to make himself useful. Visits, he a sickroom, he does so not to bring refreshment and restore tranquillity to the invalid tossing, helplessly, open eyed, hour after hour, on his feverish couch. By no means; here, the malicious elf slyly seals up the eyes of the nurse and weighs down the eyelids of the would be watcher.

Hovers he in churches or chapels—attracted to the former perhaps by the carved oaken pews, formed, as tradition relates, out of the massive bedsteads of a bygone generation—here he will alight, fantastically, on the most prominent personages. The portly alderman, cozily seated in the cushioned "corporation pew," can scarcely incline his round and shining pate on his plump palm ere he is caught napping. The hard worked doctor, whom "cases" have kept waking these three nights, is seized standing by the neglected god, and held thus, a spectacle of helpless imbecility, with eyelids dropped like his nether jaw, long after the rest of the congregation have resumed their seats, until some neighbor prods him with a hymn book in the back and rescues him from sleep's insidious toils.

Does the imp perceive a deacon, the "properest" man in all the assembly, preparing to give edified and edifying attention to an impassioned and lengthened address, on a summer evening? Straightway he marks him for his own, and presto the deacon is fast asleep and resting a warm and confiding cranium against the newly varnished dado at his back. He will not, when he awakes, like the American youth, cry, "Lemme go!" and strike out at an imaginary pinioner. He apprehends, from the significant looks about him, the trap into which he has fallen, and with as little display of emotion as convenient and with a slight but perfectly audible rending sound, he will leave the warm precincts, and—a lock of his hair on the dado.

Like the simulator that he is, sleep plays many parts, tragic as well as comic. Here he will break off, by his inopportune importunity, a marriage; there, by an unlucky lapse, he will rob a legatee of his expected bequest. In the first instance the would be bridegroom was a highly respectable and respected middle aged lawyer. He was about to bear the yoke in company with a lady hardly less respectable, learned and middle aged than himself. In common with Shelley's sister-in-law, the bride expectant delighted in nothing so much as in reading aloud. The lawyer, unlike Carlyle, did not "hate" being read aloud to. If he did not exactly hanker after it, he bore it provisionally with philosophy. One day, when the reading had been particularly controversial and long winded, he had listened and made the required tokens of assent or dissent so punctually that the lady, warming to her work, continued her periods—to which there seemed no period—with ever increasing emphasis and enjoyment, until she was suddenly startled almost out of her chair by her admirer crying, with a loud voice, "Check!" What should this mean? Nothing more or less than that the word wearied one—an ardent chess player—entitled by sleep, was playing over again the game he had won the previous night from his favorite adversary, the rector. His guilt was too audible to be denied. No allowance was made for sleep's treachery. That day she read no more.

In the second instance to which reference has been made, the legatee expectant had less excuse for yielding to sleep's blandishments. He was engaged on what the lawyer only dreamed of—playing chess, and with his presumptive patron. He was young; he was far and away the better player, and he had dined. All these things were against him. His opponent's play was remarkable for its deliberation. Hour after hour glided by. It is sometimes as difficult to lose a game discreetly as at others to win one honestly. Before yielding to sleep's seductions, the young fellow had laid an ingenious plan for his own defeat and his future benefactor's victory. Roused abruptly to action by a stern inquiry if he were dreaming, he confessed his delinquency, lost his head, and won the game—a concatenation that cost him his patron's favor forever.

Besides such Puckilke performances, sleep has been credited time and again with sending warnings, cautions, revelations of the whereabouts of missing documents and valuable deeds and even with giving a clew that has led to the detection of a murderer. The legend of the Red Barn retained its place until quite recently as a well authenticated instance of discovery through information nocturnally received. Now, it is alleged that the dreams of Maria Martin's mother rose exactly in proportion as the subsidies from the murderer sank. —Chambers' Journal.

Newspaper Reading.

The newspaper reading of boys and girls is one of the signs of the times which were wanting when the parents of today were children. At a certain household up town, which is undoubtedly only an average one in this respect, two morning papers are taken. At breakfast these are dissected to accommodate the demand about the table. The 14-year-old son has to have the sporting page, the events of which he follows with—to his mother—remarkable intelligence; the 12-year-old girl likes an outside page to look for burglaries and accidents, in which her simple and tender soul, by some curious mental paradox, revels, and even the small 5-year-old, a boy, wants his corner to look "what the weather is going to be." The advent of the evening paper is similarly welcomed, and the desire for the reading of the weekly humorous publication which comes into the home is so keen that the "first look" at it is an appreciated reward of merit. All of which, as has been said, is in marked contrast to conditions of 20 years ago.—New York Times.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

THE TOPICAL SONG.

Tony Pastor Thinks It Has a Power to Mold Public Opinion.

Tony Pastor, in the New York Mirror, has this to say of the topical song:

"I am a great reader of the newspapers. I believe not only in the public press, but in its utility. It is the most valuable agent the vocalist has ever had for securing subjects for popular songs. The comic vocalist must be quick to perceive the peculiar topic or phrase of human life which is liable to interest the amusement going public and must be a little ahead of time. Having selected my subject for a song, I jot down a few ideas about it as they come to me and afterward put them into shape.

"The fads and the ultra fashions of both women and men are always fair game for the comic singer. Songs on some of the most commonplace themes will often entertain an audience, such as a fellow's best girl, the old man's boot, the mother-in-law, the scolding wife and so forth.

"It has been found that the comic song exerts an influence in political contests and in bringing about social reforms. The comic vocalist of the specialty theater may claim with the journalist and the statesman the ability to mold public opinion. His shafts of melodious ridicule do much to reform flagrant abuses and cause the general public to laugh to scorn the foolish fads of the day."

The First Notice of a Steamer.

Among the curiosities of advertising may surely be placed the first advertisement of the first steamer that plied for hire in Great Britain—namely, Henry Bell's Comet. Thus ran the advertisement in the Glasgow Courier of 1813:

"Steam passage boat, the Comet, between Glasgow, Greenock and Helensburg. For passengers only. The subscriber having at much expense fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the river Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock—to sail by the power of wind, air and steam—he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays about midday, or at such time thereafter as may answer from the state of the tide, and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the morning to suit the tide. The elegance, comfort, safety and speed of this vessel require only to be proved to meet the approbation of the public, and the proprietor is determined to do everything in his power to merit public encouragement. The terms are for the present 4 shillings for the best cabin and 3 shillings for the second, but beyond these rates nothing is to be allowed to servants or any other person employed about the vessel."

What would poor neglected Henry Bell have said could he have seen his humble little Comet, of whose elegance, comfort and speed he was so proud, alongside a modern ocean racer or one of the latest palatial river steamers of the Clyde or Thames, all so well advertised?—Chambers' Journal.

The Difficulty of Saving Money.

"Talking about saving money," said a veteran millionaire, "it is 100 times harder now to keep cash in your pockets than it was when I was a young fellow and didn't spend a cent. I tell you it's hard for them to save in these times. Every young man wants a bicycle, and it's mighty hard to stand on the street and see your friends spinning by on wheels and not invest yourself. Again, it's a great privation for a young fellow not to be well dressed. The distinction between good clothes and poor is so sharp nowadays that it is galling to be conspicuous by cheap attire. Again, there are the theater, the excursion boat, the races and a score of other inducements to spend money which hardly existed in my day, and I'm glad they didn't, for if they had I honestly think I would have been a poor man now."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	5¾	@	5¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	43½	@	45
Virginia Meal	40	@	40½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	14	@	18½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	8	@	9
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	10 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 10
GLUE—₩ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	41½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	90
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 35
LUMBER(city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	3 35	@	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Price		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	55
on 100 ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	5¼	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Ex		@	5½
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4½
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	20	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	20	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	19	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 25 cents per gallon for country and 25½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 27½c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 05; crude turpentine 1 20, 1 90, 2 25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	104
Rosin	200
Tar	95
Crude Turpentine	21

Receipts same day last year—80 casks spirits turpentine, 160 bbls rosin, 103 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅝c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	7 3-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	7 15-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 6¼c.

Receipts—299 bales; same day last year, 58.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Evening—Money on call was quoted at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@487¾ for sixty days and 488½@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills at 486¾@487¼. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 109½; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122½. Railroad bonds were strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 25—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 5-16c; middling uplands 8 1-166c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; April 7 80, May 7 80, June, 7 82, July 7 79, August 7

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pain of the bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is

Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pond's Extract

Checks Bleeding, Reduces Inflammation, Quiets Pain, Is the Bicycler's Necessity. Sores, CURES Burns, Piles, Colds, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Catarrh, Inflamed Eyes, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, etc.

USE POND'S EXTRACT after Shaving—No Irritation.

USE POND'S EXTRACT after Exercising—No Lameness.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT is simply a marvel. What relief from excruciating pain. How instantly it cures PILES. 50 cents.

Buy GENUINE Pond's Extract for genuine cures. Buy imitations for imitation cures.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., N.Y.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162 jan 25 tf

BIG G CURES

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

dec 27 1y

The Morning Star.

"MOTHER REMEMBERS."

When we wuz young, we wuz cunnin, I s'pose,
Least thet's what mother declares, an she knows.
You'd laugh at the treasures she's hoarded away—
Little scuffed shoes thet wuz wore aout in play,
Little white ringlets from somebody's hair
When we wuz little an helpless an fair—
An mother remembers.

Naow we air growed up an headstrong an sad;
Then we wuz little an lovin and glad.
The tricks thet we played, an the prizes we won,
The smart things we said, and the cute things we done
Air things we furgit in the worry of life,
But when she kin tell 'em ter husban er wife,
W'y, mother remembers.

Up on the hill where the soft breezes pass
Little maounds rise through the long, waving grass;
The babies thet sleep there air dust long ago
Where the sweet scented s'rubs an the rose-bushes grow,
An no one hez thought on or mourned 'em fer years,
But she saw 'em last through her heart breakin tears—
An mother remembers.
—Florence E. Pratt.

LITTLE NEIGHBOR.

Our first encounter with our little neighbor happened when we were looking over the house preparatory to taking it. It's a peculiar little house, built into the side of the hill, so that a great bank comes on the north and east of it, faced with brick and higher than the chimneys. There is a garden in front, with the house on one side, this high brick wall on two others, and on the fourth a privet hedge and the road, and all up the brick wall run great ropes of ivy. There is another garden behind on a level with the roof, to which one goes out of the yard by some brick steps, and by the gable and chimneys visible over the fence of this we first became aware of our neighbor's existence.

My wife liked the oddness of the place. It was a house with a character of its own. "This queer little attic garden," said she, "is delightful. I will smother it with red and white poppies next year."

"There is some one's orchard runs down to the wall and overlooks the front of our house," said I, "so that we may have people looking down our chimneys and inspecting the dinner. That's rather a disadvantage. These are apple and plum trees."

I went to the palings and found these were thickly studded with nails along the top. The fence was too high to see over.

We came down the steep brick steps again, and Mariana went into ecstasies about the hall. She would have a yellow paper and brown paint, and her aunt's heirlooms, two small water colors by Birkett Foster, along the wall.

At last we drifted into the front garden again.

"In the place of the flower beds," said I, "I would prefer turf."

"It would be easy to recast the garden," said my wife. "But we mustn't touch all that splendid ivy"— Then she stopped for a moment, and then came a queer change in her voice. "George," she said, "we are overlooked."

I glanced at her quickly, and saw she was looking at the top of the high wall that overhung house and garden, and that she had a startled expression in her eyes. Following her gaze, I had my first glimpse of our little neighbor.

He had just been looking down upon us and was turning away, so that all I caught was his shoulder, his ears and the top of his head as he receded. He wore a bluish coat—but seemingly old and greasy—and I judged from the curve of his shoulder that he was a hunchback. There was a black skullcap on his head, and it seemed to me that he had no hair.

I looked at Mariana. Her brows were knit. "Horrid little creature!" she said.

"I scarcely saw him," said I.

"He was looking down at us."

"I suppose we're interesting to him as we're going to be his neighbors."

"But did you see his face?"

To judge by Mariana's expression it was not a very pleasant face.

"Apparently," said I, "he's—what is it?—piebald? No—albino!"

"He's horrid!" said Mariana.

"But this," said I, "is a digression. We were speaking of turf here and a garden chair."

"I don't like his face," said Mariana, and looked up again. She was so much put out that for some time she would not return to the subject of our arrangements, but kept repeating that our little neighbor was an ugly little creature. I had to show signs of vacillation in the matter of the sideboard before I could get her mind away from this individual over the wall. And after Mariana had taken the fullest advantage of my weakness in that matter she returned to him immediately.

"You will ask the agent who he is?" she said—twice. "Somehow I don't like the thought of him as a neighbor."

So said I to the house agent, "Who is—the gentleman in blue that we saw looking down from the wall?"

The agent started and looked at me. "That's a difficult question," he said. "It hardly comes in my province."

Then I asked him what neighbors we had above the wall. "A gentleman named Hanotaux, I fancy," said the agent. "A literary gentleman, so I understood."

"Living alone?" I asked.

"No; he lives with his brother," said the agent, and then finding I was bent upon pressing the point he did not wait for further questions. "It may have been the brother you saw," he said. "I've seen him dressed in blue. A shortish gentleman—and bent rather—without a scrap of hair. He's—well, he's afflicted. He was born so. But he's quite harmless, I can assure you."

"He can't possibly be any annoyance," the agent insisted. "It's really very sad for the poor little creature—cooped up in the house and garden—he never comes out because the village boys exasperate him. But his brother is very good to him—really very good. And he's never done any harm to a single creature."

"All the same, I don't like him," said Mariana again on the way to the railway station.

At that I read Mariana a lecture on charity, for in one direction at least she is hard hearted. She cannot endure ugly misery. The intense pathos of ungainliness is lost upon her. She recoils from unwashed beggars and cripples, from any suggestion of physical suffering. Yet she can be tender enough over a rain soaked kitten or a nice dead canary. I told her as much.

"You didn't see how he looked at me, or you'd think differently," said Mariana and clinched the discussion abruptly with that very feminine reply.

I saw the face of the creature for the first time when we moved in. The people from the London furniture warehouse were taking in that sideboard of Mariana's as I came in at the gate. "He'll know it when he sees it again," said one of the men in green baize aprons. I wondered who "he" was, and then looked up and saw him. He certainly had anything but a prepossessing face. I think the peculiar offense was in the irregular teeth, the dropping, everted nether lip and the pink eyes, but, I must confess, I cannot describe his visage in detail. He was watching our move in with a grin upon his face, a slobbering leer that was certainly not engaging.

I will admit I felt what our little servant would doubtless call a "turn." Possibly, too, I had a flash of irritation at our affairs being spied upon. Then I was ashamed of myself for grudging the poor demented outcast creature the petty satisfaction he had in our arrival. By way of reparation for my first sensations, I turned toward him and waved my hat, as one might do to a child.

He grinned, anything but prettily, and waved his arms in reply. They were very long arms—at least, in proportion to his little body. And he began a brutal travesty of speech by way of greeting.

When I heard his inarticulate mouthings, I turned and followed the sideboard into the house.

When I came out again, I looked at him out of the corner of my eye, and he was still gesticulating. It occurred to me that it was rather foolish to encourage him overmuch, and I affected to be unaware of his presence.

Yet all day the thought was in my mind of the poor darkened, inarticulate creature hanging over the fence along the top of the wall and trying to express his dim thoughts to me, trying to signal something—heaven knows what—and I felt a little sorry for having turned my back on him. To tell the truth, his grotesque appearance and the conditions under which he was living had laid hold of my imagination. I thought of him wandering about the narrow garden between the spiked palings, which constituted his world, and, reading my own feelings into him, I imagined the horrible monotony of his existence. That evening he was gone, to Mariana's great relief, but the next morning he was back at his post, and in the excess of my philantropy I waved my hand to him.

I made the acquaintance of Morton, the village doctor, that day,

"You'll be having that Hanotaux bogle for a neighbor," said he. "Have you seen it? It's a grewsome thing to have aye peering over the wall at you, man."

He always spoke of our little neighbor as it. "So far as I can ascertain," said he, "the thing is 23 or 24 years old, but it looked precisely the same five or six years ago. I've attended it twice for fits. Hanotaux cannot be just right, or he would not have the thing about him. He would send it to an asylum. Something wrong up above is congenital with both of them, I'm thinking. It's got a nasty temper, too, for once it bit my finger. Bit its medical attendant, man!"

"Hanotaux," continued the doctor, after a pause, "has given it a room opening out upon the garden, and the whole of the garden, except a part behind the kitchen he has fenced off, for it to disport itself in. I remonstrated with him about it once and says he, 'He's good Hanotaux blood anyhow, and I'm not going to have him imprisoned in an asylum to be tyrannized over by doctors and attendants, and to be experimented upon for the good of science.' And he began to provoke me to argue about the medical profession and hospitals and vivisection, and so got away from the bogle."

"I suppose," said I, catching his mode of expression, "the thing's as happy where it is as it could be anywhere."

"That's not it," said Morton. "It's my belief the thing's dangerous."

"Nonsense!" said I, though his tone of conviction made me uncomfortable. "It's never done anything—in that way, has it?"

"No," said Morton. "It's pure supposition on my part. But, you see—well, it used to go out in the village, I hear, when it was younger, and the boys teased it, and it used to get into curious passions and so came by its first fit. And after it was secluded in the house it made a dead set at one of the servants, and she had to leave. It's a queer brute, and there's no counting on it. Partly it's as it is because it's a malformed albino, but chiefly it's ativism. It's one of those cases where nature tries back and fetches up the ancestral savage out of the past to trouble us. People think a creature like that just goes about gibbering; but, depend upon it, that bogle has a mind of its own that works—in its way—just as much as ours do. It has—it must have—hopes and desires of its own, though they are as crippled and repulsive as its body. They won't all be satisfied, I'm thinking, by a high fence with spikes and a garden."

"No," said I, missing his drift. "I dare say the thing—the poor little wretch!—is dismal enough."

I saw the unhappy subject of our conversation on my return at his post of observation. I waved my hat at him, but he made no response. He had his head craned out, as if he was trying to see into our drawing room.

I found Mariana in the hall. "How do the pictures look?" said I.

She looked quite worried. "Do get him to go away," she said. "He has been up there all the morning."

"He means no harm," said I. "You're overfanciful."

"I'm not, George. Really I can't bear him. He has been mopping and mowing up there"—

I saw the tears standing in her eyes. At that I turned and opened the front door, with the idea of shaking my fist at him. But our little neighbor had gone.

So much happened in the first two days of our tenancy. I thought that we should get used to him, and that he would tire of watching us. I thought, too, that Mariana would find that he meant no harm, and for my own part maintained a friendly relation by means of waved hat and hand. But things became worse in the course of a fortnight rather than better, and at last I began to think that the annoyance she felt was affecting her nerves. She kept away from the windows as much as possible and seemed to dread going out, which involved going across the garden under our little neighbor's eye. And she would cross examine me about all the bolts and window fastenings after I had looked up of a night, and I could see she dreaded even the shadows of our own house after dark. I caught the infection of her antipathy, and began at last to detest the very sight of our living gargoyle and to rejoice over a rainy day that would drive him indoors as much as I had ever previously rejoiced over a fine.

At last it was unbearable, and I called on Hanotaux, but he was out, and after missing him a second time I wrote him a letter. He was evidently a cantankerous person, for he replied that he failed to see how we could object to his own brother using his own garden. I called upon him after that, but got nothing for my pains. Hanotaux simply would not see things from our point of view. No doubt it was rude for his brother to stare, but we must make allowance for his affliction. My wife, I urged, was very nervous. "You cannot hold me responsible for your wife's peculiarities," said Hanotaux, with a sardonic gleam. Then I offered to pay for a high fence along the top of the wall. Hanotaux shook his head. "I don't see why I should lose my view on your account," he said.

It was when I returned from this that I heard of a new offense of this disagreeable little monster. Mariana had been in the up stairs garden, when the all too familiar grinning visage had appeared in the branches of an apple tree on the other side of the fence, into which he had swung himself by his long arms. "He seemed close to me," said Mariana. "I don't know how I got down the steps again."

That evening it was that I began making hostile demonstration at this nuisance of ours, stamping my foot, shaking my fists and shouting. "Go away!" He grinned and made his horrible inarticulate noises at me, but presently he seemed to realize that I was not in fun this time, and at that he looked disconcerted and suddenly disappeared. He turned in such a queer manner that I was almost inclined to think he dropped on all fours. Presently, when I was syringing the Gloire de Dijon in front of the house, it occurred to me that I might use the weapon in my hand pretty effectually if I had much more trouble with him.

Now the next thing that happened I cannot describe very exactly, for the simple reason that it has never been properly described to me. It must have been very disagreeable. I was in my study, and my wife was in our dressing room. I heard her scream, and running in to her found her kneeling beside the bed, and just at the beginning of a faint, and I noticed indistinctly that there was something like a brown bird that passed from the corner of the window. When she revived, I questioned her. So far as I can understand she had suddenly seen the face of our disgusting little neighbor upside down outside the window. An inverted face at any time is not a nice thing to see suddenly, even though it be a pretty one. I suppose he had clambered along the ivy and hung down by means of his long arms.

When I had recovered her and learned this, I will confess my charitable feelings toward this incubus vanished. I was furiously angry, and, I fancy, a little afraid of what he would do. This experience was new. Evidently the little brute had only just discovered the climbable nature of our creeper in his queer and anything but pleasant attempts upon our company, or rather upon my wife's company. I went off to Marvin, the solicitor, and then to Hanotaux again. The law considered I had a case, and perhaps in the course of a little time— At which I left the office, blaspheming.

When I got home, I got an ax and began to chop at the main stem of the ivy, in the corner between the house and the wall. In the midst of this I heard a chuckling, throaty sound above that I knew only too well. I went indoors and returned with the syringe.

The little beast was waving his apelike arms at me in a threatening manner, and his face was full of diabolical malice. "So it's war," said I, and forthwith the jet from the syringe took him fairly in the face. The water sprayed out from the corners of his ugly grin, making him more suggestive of a gargoyle than ever.

This time there was no mistaking it. He dropped on all fours and vanished.

Mariana woke me in the middle of the night. She was sitting up in bed listening. At first—for I am a heavy sleeper—I was disposed to be angry at being awakened, but then I heard a steady rustling in the ivy outside.

"Don't be frightened, little one," said I, and getting out of bed I began to grope about for the matches. I think at that moment I was capable of murder.

Then came a crackling noise, and then a hissing sound, as though a lot of crumpled paper had been drawn smartly across the window. The whole queer, quick noise terminated in a thud, and this was immediately succeeded by a low moan.

As the match flared I saw Mariana in the bluish glare, ghastly with terror. I went to her at once, and she clung to me, too frightened even to sob.

"Don't leave me!" she said. "Don't leave me!"

Presently, as we sat there in the flaring light of the candle, we heard a faint whining from the garden, then it changed to a still fainter sobbing, and died down into absolute stillness.

I tried to comfort Mariana as well as I could, but until the dawn came she would not let me leave her, or even unclasp her clinging arms. For the most part during that interminable watching we sat holding one another in silence. At last, however, as the daylight grew strong her grasp loosened, and she fell asleep, and when I was assured of her I went down and unchained the front door and looked out.

The first thing I saw was one great stem of ivy torn down from the wall, and then almost at my feet was the dead body of our little neighbor. There was a red stain on the gravel toward the flower bed, and a flat red triangle stuck out between his shoulder blades.

Overcoming my feeling of repulsion, I turned him over and found the handle of a big knife, like a breadknife, sticking out of his chest. Evidently he had been climbing down the ivy with this in his hand and had stabbed himself in his fall.

It was a very bright, fresh morning, and all the world lay still under the pink sunrise. I thought for a moment, and then I decided to go round and call up Hanotaux.

That ends the story of our little neighbor. When Mariana awoke, the body was gone, and the red stains had been dug into the gravel. I avoided any errors on the side of truth in the account I gave her. She knows nothing of the knife and thinks our little tormentor broke his neck—which is, so far as the phrase goes, a death by no means horrible. But nevertheless to save her—and perhaps myself as well—from haunting memories, I had—at some profit to the ingenious landlord—to get released from my agreement and leave the house. I had the gravest dread that the memory of this little monster would seriously affect Mariana's health, which at that time was by no means robust, but I am happy to say that my fears were not confirmed.—New Budget.

JUSTICE TO THE PUPPY.

It Is Time That His Name Should Be Cleared of Contumely.

It is high time that a word should be spoken in apology to the much abused puppy, who has for years been made to stand as an emblem of the most despicable member of the human family.

When a man discovers traits of meanness, when he betrays a meddlesome, prying, caddish disposition, we are too prone to characterize him as a "puppy" without stopping to think of the contumely thereby heaped upon the canine animal of immature years.

Instead of being a term of reproach, "puppy," properly considered, is a high and undeserved compliment bestowed upon the object of our contempt, but while we thus unintentionally honor the cad, we do a distinct and unwarranted injustice to the puppy, for it is a sort of insinuation that he is no better than the man to whom he is likened, inasmuch as by calling a cad a puppy we as much as say that the puppy is a mean, sneaking upstart of a creature, which he is not.

The puppy is frank, free and frolicsome, always in the best of humor, with nothing underhand or mean about him. He never sulks in his kennel nor complains because things do not go just as he wants them to go. He makes friends with everybody, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the good looking and the ugly, and he is no respecter of silk, satin and broadcloth above cotton or fustian or rags.

He is not squeamish as to his diet, and takes what is given to him gladly, and as much more as he can get hold of.

He may and does rend your doormat and demolish stray rubbers and make ravelings of your raiment, but he does all this jocosely and without malice. It is his safety valve, the instinct given him whereby he may blow off some part of his exuberant liveliness.

The puppy is the very quintessence of animated good nature. His is the genial temperament, his the merry making disposition that would have all nature, animal and vegetable, share in his joys.

Therefore, to call a mean spirited fellow a puppy is a gratuitous and unwarranted libel upon the four footed ingenu, and it is time that justice was done to the puppy by no longer making him the emblem and the analogue of the man we call by his name.

A puppy does not put on airs, nor turn up his nose at people whom he fancies are below him—if, indeed, he ever considers anybody below him—neither does he indulge in liquids more potent than milk, nor make himself odorous with cigarette smoke.

The puppy is mischievous, but never malicious. He tries to be everybody's friend and was never known to speak ill of any one.

Then why has he been maligned all these years? Come, let us no longer degrade a good fellow, and a merry, by employing him as a simile of all that is mean and despicable in human nature.—Boston Transcript.

Prices Two Centuries Ago.

The question of prices in the first quarter of the seventeenth century is full of interest to every one, and it is satisfactory to find that food was not as fabulously cheap in the days of our forefathers as we are often led to believe. Mary Verney writes to Ralph at Blois complaining bitterly of the dearness of provisions in London. Beef is fourpence, veal and mutton eightpence, while Pen Verney reckons 8 shillings a week too much for her diet, which is afterward fixed at £6 a year. Twelve pounds a year seems a great deal for willful little Betty, aged 18, to spend on her dress, but country bred as she was she declines, Mary writes, to wear anything but silk. The sum of £50 claimed by Nancy Denton, who was a spoiled child and rich man's daughter, is far more appropriate to her position. In fact, the fees earned by physicians in those days were far in excess of what we should give now, in spite of the exceeding simplicity—not to say remarkable unpleasantness—of their pharmacopœia and treatment.

Dr. Theodore Mayence, the fashionable doctor, left £140,000 (equivalent to over $500,000) behind him, and Sir Ralph is miserable because he cannot afford to pay Dr. Denton the £50 which is the ordinary fee for a confinement. A Venetian mirror costs £40, a portrait by Vandyke £50. A maid's wages come to £3, but the pair of "trimed gloves," with which it is the fashion to reward any extra services on her part, comes to £1 6s.—an absurdly disproportionate payment. The price of Sir Edmund's Covent Garden house is £100, and many horses fetch as much, while £300 a year is the usual price for a boy's board and teaching in a good French family.—Longman's Magazine.

He Took the Case.

Somebody—perhaps it was Postmaster Willett—told a good story about Campbell Carrington the other day. Carrington, it seems, had a client who was almost absolutely sure of going to the penitentiary. The facts were dead against him. But the lawyer talked with him awhile, impressed upon him the narrowness of his chances for acquittal and finally asked him this question:

"Would you rather plead guilty and take the sentence which the court will impose, or would you prefer to go upon the stand and give your own version to the jury?"

"Nyther," said the man coolly.

Carrington looked at the accused with astonishment. "My friend," said he, "any man who can stand here and say 'nyther' when the shadow of the penitentiary is upon him gots my services for nothing. You will be acquitted yet."

The result proved the prediction. Carrington went in, fought the case, and the man was acquitted.—Washington Post.

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Ex-Schr. Wm. Linthicum,

Direct from Barbadoes. Superior quality. Low prices.

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National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
		No. 8
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv., Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv., Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv., Maysville..... Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv., Pollocksville..... Lv	9 55
5 9	Ar., Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 2', 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12 57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m. 9.25 A M

DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 9.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Godsboro 9.58 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.08 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 5.30 p m. 7.00 P M

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.15 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m. 3.30 P M

DAILY No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.05 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12 09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 9.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.56 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m. 9.45 a m

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m. 5.45 P M

DAILY No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m. 12 15 a m

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrive Washington 11.55 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 8.35 p m, Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 8.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.34 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.53 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.23 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.56 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 7 20 a m, arrive Latta 9 00 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.15 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 3.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 50 a m, Cheraw 6.44 a m, Darlington 7.43 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9 22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6 50 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 05 p m, arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.33 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, † 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 3.30 p m, leave Georgetown † a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m. Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.59 p m, Fayetteville 4.55 p m. 1.07 a m. Rowland 6.06 p m. returning leave Rowland 9 23 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.51 a m, Smithfield 12.30 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.30 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington ‡7 58 a m, arrives Sumter ‡9 30 a m. Leave Sumter ‡10 a m, arrives Pregnalls ‡5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 30 a m. Leave Elliott ‡11.10 a m and ‡7.15 p m, arrive Lockhart ‡1 p m and ‡8.15 p m. Returning leave Lockhart ‡6.05 a

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Declined in Price.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The wheat market had its season of strength as well as of weakness to-day. The latter was in evidence from the opening until within half an hour of the close, when on various pleas the feeling assumed a stronger character and prices rallied, but failed to maintain the full strength of the position maintained. The chinch-bugs story exploited yesterday had lost its terrors when the market opened this morning. It was stated in extenuation of the better tone late in the session that shippers were seekers of vessels to load out wheat, but agents claimed that they noted no urgent demand for room. The Weather Bureau predicted showers in the Northwest and that was more likely the incentive for buying. July wheat opened from 64⅞@64⅝c, sold between 64⅝@64⅛ and 65⅜c, closing at 64⅜c—⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

Corn was merely an adjanct of wheat. No evidence of independence of action was apparent and the session was of the usual halt-holiday sort. Speculation was lifeless throughout. July opened at 30¾c, sold between 30⅜c and 30⅞ and 30⅝@30¾c, closing at the inside—¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady.

Oats were inactive and without interest of any kind. The tone and feeling were governed by that of wheat. July oats closed ¼@¼c under yesterday. Cash oats were easy and ½c lower.

Provisions—The hog market, which was again over supplied, was mainly responsible for the depression in product, but speculators were in anything but a confident mood on general principles. July pork closed 17½@30c lower, July lard 7½c lower and July ribs 7½@10c lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The Total Visible Supply of Cotton—Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,148,184 bales, of which 2,676,984 bales are American, against 4,175,466 bales and 3,863 266 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 25,477 bales; receipts from the plantations 38,161 bales; crop in sight 6,573,621 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton closed steady and unchanged to three points lower, with sales of 73,100 bales. The exports from the ports were 7,000 bales The port receipts were 6,934 bales, against 5,736 last week.

To-day's features: Inman, Swan & Co. were liberal buyers to-day and but for their purchasing prices would undoubtedly have shown a greater decline than they did. As it was, however, the net loss for the day was very slight. The firm mentioned, it is estimated, took about 15,000 bales. Liverpool was lower and less active and the advices from the South were favorable, but these factors failed to depress the market much in the face of liberal buying by large bull interests. There was considerable realizing and this helped to put down prices.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Fitzsimmons Challenged by Corbett to Battle For a Purse of $12,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Articles of agreement for a finish fight under Queensbury rules between Fitzsimmons and Corbett were signed to-day by William A. Brady, on behalf of Corbett and Dan A. Stuart, of Texas, the third party to the agreement, who offers a purse of $12 000 for the fight. The meeting was held at the *Police Gazette* office. Stuart wired Fitzsimmons at Cincinnati, asking him to have a representative at the meeting. Martin Julian, Fitz's manager, wired back that neither Fitzsimmons nor himself would be present to consider an offer from anybody for a match with Corbett. Julian added that no offers would be considered on behalf of Corbett until the latter had met and defeated either Maher or Slavin. Brady was nettled at Julian's reply and said he would bet $10,000 to $8,000 that Corbett would defeat Fitzsimmons in a finish fight. He also said he would bet $10.000 even that Corbett could knock him out in ten rounds. Fitzsimmons, it is said, will leave for England next week. Brady announced that if this was a fact, Corbett would follow him on the next boat and force him to fight.

A NEGRO RAVISHER

Foiled in His Attempt to Assault a Young Lady at Suffolk, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SUFFOLK, April 25.—While going home on Main street between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, Miss Eva Darden, a highly respectable young lady of 17, accompanied by her mother, was attacked by a negro who sprang upon his intended victim from behind and attempted to drag her into the adjacent shrubbery. The ladies battled successfully against the ruffian's attack until he was frightened away by the approaching footsteps of residents who had been aroused by piercing cries for help. A posse of citizens well armed was organized and attempted to overtake the negro, but they searched for several hours without avail. The people are indignant and had their game been located he would never have come to trial.

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS

Developed Great Speed in Her Official Trial Trip.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, April 25.—In her official trip to-day the battleship Massachusetts covered the 62 knots of the official Government course in three hours, fifty minutes and twenty-three seconds, making the magnificent average speed of 16.15 knots—a speed which places her in the very front of ships of her class of all the navies of the world. The average speed of the Massachusetts was 1⅛ knot greater than that of her sister ship, the Indiana, which made 15.61 knots on her official trial trip. The contract of the Cramps with the Government called for a bonus of $35,000 for every quarter knot made by the ship above 15 and by her great performance to day the battleship earned for her builders a premium of $100,000.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29@29½c. Rosin firm; strained common to good $2 02½.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales — casks. Rosin—market firm; sales to-day of — barrels; quote: B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 50, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $1 95, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, April 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 565 casks; receipts 1 584 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 2,608 barrels.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

BILL RELATING TO THE DISTILLATION OF FRUIT BRANDY.

Allowing a Drawback of Tax on Alcohol Used in Medicine and Arts, Approved by the Senate—The Peffer Bond Resolution—Arpropriation and Pension Bills Under Consideration in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—An effort was made by Mr. Sherman of Ohio to have action taken on the House bill relative to distillation of fruit brandy, so as to have engrafted on it a provision for the repeal of that section of the tariff law which allows a drawback of the tax paid on alcohol used in the arts and in medicines. That section was put in the Wilson bill while it was pending in the Senate, with the understanding that it would be thrown out in conference; but owing to the circumstances, the bill that became a law was not the report of a conference committee, and so the alcohol provision was embraced in the present tariff act.

Mr. Sherman explained that owing to the action of the Treasury Department the drawback was not operative, but that claims running into the millions were being piled up and it was therefore highly important that the provision should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress. He met, however, the combined opposition of Senators on his own side, only three of whom voted with him to take up the bill, and these votes were offset by the opposing votes of three Populists. All the Democrats but three voted for Mr. Sherman's motion. The result was—Yeas, 32; nays, 37.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then proceeded with. The Senate made very brief work of the bill, having taken only two days in disposing of it. When it passed the House it carried appropriations aggregating thirty million dollars. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported it back with an addition of five millions, made up of sums necessary to carry on work on public buildings and river and harbor improvements, and United States Courts for the whole twelve months of the year instead of for six or nine months. And the Senate itself besides carrying out the recommendations of the committee, added items amounting to some two million or more, so that the bill as it passed today appears in round figures $37,000,000. There was very little friction in the consideration of the bill.

The Peffer bond resolution was then taken up and went over till Monday as the unfinished business.

An inquiry was made by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, as to the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to election frauds and outrages in Alabama. The delay was stated to have been caused by the sickness and absence of Mr. Morgan.

At 5 10 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The second conference report upon the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was made to the House to-day and agreed to, another conference being ordered upon the few remaining matters in dispute. The principal subject settled by the report made to-day was that fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys and marshals. As agreed upon the total of salaries of attorneys carried in the bill as it passed in the House was increased $33,000 and that of marshals increased $4,500.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the General Pension bill. It was opposed by Mr. Bartlett of New York in detail and in toto. Mr. Grosvenor criticised the provision of the bill by which Confederate soldiers who later also served in the Union army may be pensioned. He said the only way to get the question of pension out of the heat of partisan debate was to adopt either the service pension system outright or the per diem pension system. He would support the bill, however, for the good things there were in it.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Kerr, of Ohio, and antagonized by Mr. Miles, of Maryland, The latter defended Gen. McClellan's record from the charge made against it yesterday by Mr. Connolly, of Illinois, and had read McClellan's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President in 1884, as answer to the assertion that he had beckoned to South Carolina to hold for a while and he would help it out.

Messrs. Miles and Pickler got into a colloquy over the provision of the bill authorizing the pensioning of ex-Confederate soldiers who served in the Union army. Mr. Miles said, as the son of a rebel, he was opposed to the pensioning of these men who had been true to no flag but were perjurers and bounty-jumpers. Mr. Milnes of Michigan, Republican, took part in the colloquy to inform Mr. Pickler that the difference between this class of Confederates and those whose pensions for service in the Mexican and Indian wars had been restored to them by Congress lay in the fact that the latter deserted no service and the former had. The message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Francis E. Hoover was read and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The hour of 2.30 having arrived, under a special order the House suspended public business and listened to eulogies upon the late Representative W. H. Crain, of the Eleventh District of Texas, and at 4.10 o'clock the House, on motion of Mr. Pendleton, adopted the usual resolution, and as further mark of respect took a recess until 8 o'clock.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Colored Girl Killed by a Negro Near Chattanooga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 25.—Henry Johnson, a negro contortionist, to-day, accompanied by Zena Holt, a colored girl of fourteen years, to whom he has been paying attention, went to Vallabrosa, an isolated wooded hill five miles from this city, by electric railroad. Two hours afterwards he returned to the city alone. Drawing a rough diagram of the country about Valabrosa, he folded and addressed it to the girl's mother, and asked another negro to deliver it, saying that he had killed the girl. Then drawing a pistol he shot himself dead, through the head. Taking the route indicated in the drawing, a crowd of excited people followed an officer to the spot. Half a mile from the car line they found the girl lying dead. About one hundred feet away was her hat and some paper sacks containing fruit and knick-knacks, showing that the pair had lunched. Near the spot a struggle had taken place, and the girl's dress was almost torn from her body. The fatal shot glanced upward from the shoulder and had passed completely through the brain and out at the eye, which hung from its socket.

Mrs. Fannie V. King, widely known as a magazine writer and newspaper correspondent, died yesterday at her home in Scottsboro, Ala.

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, and it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

AN INDIANA TRAGEDY

RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF SEVEN PERSONS.

Peter Egbert Killed a Woman and Her Two Children, a Sheriff, a Constable, His Sister and Himself—The Murderer Supposed to Have Been Insane.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ROCKVILLE, April 25.—This morning at 7 o'clock Peter Egbert, a young man 28 years of age, shot and killed Mrs. Hermann Hascke and her two children, Hermann and Aggie, Sheriff W. D. Mul and Constable William Sween. He then killed himself, and his sister, Miss Florence Egbert, who was lying very ill with typhoid fever, died shortly after the tragedy of the shock.

About 7 o'clock young Egbert was sent into the back yard to saw some wood for family use. Shortly after, while Mrs. Hascke was milking her cow, Egbert secured a double-barrelled breech-loading shotgun, and going into the Hascke house, which was next to his home, shot the little daughter (a child of 10 years) dead, and wounded the boy (two years younger), who ran out on the porch, where Egbert shot him again, killing him instantly. The murderer then went out into the alley and levelled his gun at Mrs. Hascke, who seeing his intention attempted to escape. He shot her, however, the charge taking effect in the top of her head. Mrs. Hascke lingered in an unconscious state for about two hours, when death put an end to her sufferings. Having completed this work of butchery, Egbert shouldered his gun and deliberately walked up into the business part of the town. Sheriff Mull and Constable Sween were planning a means of capturing the murderer. Egbert was walking across the north side of the square, holding his gun in position with both barrels cocked. When he saw Mull and Sween crossing the street toward him he called out to them not to come any nearer. The two officers then retired into a stairway in the National bank building for a moment's consultation, when Egbert turned and coming upon them suddenly shot and instantly killed both men. He then started to run, taking a westward course toward the fair grounds, with a number of citizens in close pursuit. He ran like a deer until, while crossing an open field just west of town, a shot from his pursuers took effect in his heel. This crippled him and though he managed to scale the enclosure of the fair grounds he was unable to run further, and crawling into a stall in the fair grounds, he shot himself in the right breast. The fire from his gun ignited his clothing, which was partially burned when he was found. Business is suspended. The dead are being prepared for burial, but no arrangements for their funerals have been made. Egbert was at one time confined in the insane asylum, but had been discharged as cured. The general belief is that insanity must have been the cause of the crime.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Venezuela Dispute—Affairs in South Africa—Dervishes Defeated in a Battle with Italian Forces—Austrian Officials Fight a Duel—The French Ministerial Crisis.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 25.—Though Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, declared in the House of Commons Thursday that the negotiations concerning Venezuela were still proceeding, it is a fact that a delay has occurred. The cable dispatches to the *Times* alleging that they had been stopped altogether went too far. The Foreign Office denies that it proposed a cessation of the negotiations and attributes the delay to unavoidable causes, which inquiries indicate to be Lord Salisbury's weakening health, combined with a great pressure of work.

CAPE TOWN, April 25.—A dispatch from Mafeking under yesterday's date says that 28 officers, with 600 men, 733 horses, nine machine guns and an abundance of food supplies have started for Buluwayo and expect to reach Mangive by May 7th.

SUAKIM, April 25.—Advices have been received here saying that part of the Italian garrison at Kassala, conjointly with a detachment of the Italian forces from Mokran, made an attack upon a force of 8,000 Dervishes, whom they defeated and pursued to Golsa. The Italians killed five hundred of the Dervishes and lost one hundred of their own men.

Advices from Cape Colony are to the effect that it is the intention of Mr. Hofneyer, the Afrikander leader, to make a motion in the Legislature of Cape Colony approving an offensive and defensive alliance between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. He will further demand the withdrawal of the charter of the British South Africa Company. The prospects of the British regime in South Africa are not of the brightest.

VIENNA, April 25.—A duel was fought this morning between Baron Fejrvary, Hungarian Minister of National Defence, and M. Bernath, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The principals at first fought with pistols, with the result that neither was hit. They then fought with sabres and M. Bernath was seriously wounded in the head,

BULUWAYO, April 25.—A large number of Matabeles attacked a British column on the outskirts of the town early this morning but were repulsed with heavy losses. The natives made a stubborn stand and fought with great desperation but finally broke and fled in great disorder under a withering and well-directed fire from the Maxim and Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns with which the English were equipped. The Matabeles lost a large number in killed and wounded, while the British loss consisted of one killed and several wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from Mr. Riddle, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, saying that Rev. Mr. Knapp, the American missionary held by the Turks for alleged complicity in Armenian plots at Bitlis, was this morning delivered by the Turks to the American agent at Alexandretta. Mr. Knapp will be sent to Constantinople and will remain there, practically in the custody of the United States legation, until the return of Minister Terrell from the United States. Mr. Terrell will give the charges consideration and take action accordingly.

PARIS, April 25.—President Faure consulted with MM. Barbey, Cochney and Deville this morning in regard to the construction of a new ministry. After receiving Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, who is now in Paris, it is expected that the President will summon a Moderate and Radical leader, with the object of endeavoring to obtain the formation of a composite cabinet which will conduce to the pacification of the various parties. It is expected that MM. Peytral and Sarrien will be the first summoned.

LONDON, April 25.—The plant for the construction of a railway from Abu Fatmeh, 112 miles southward to Akasheh, 40 miles from Dongola, will be sent out from London. There is certain to be some fighting before the line is laid. The Dervishes at Abu Fatmeh have been reinforced and are now estimated to number 8 700. Of these only 2,800 are armed with rifles. They are commanded by the Chief Emir, Mohammed Bishara.

Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will deliver a series of lectures on criminal law at the Summer course of the University of Virginia this season.

CUBAN WAR NEWS.

Reports of Engagements From Spanish Sources—Warships Looking For the Steamer Bermuda.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, April 25.—The Spanish warship Reina Mercedes anchored just outside of the reef this morning and sent in dispatches to the Spanish Consul. Her purpose in coming here, it is thought, was to locate the steamer Bermuda, which it is reported would stop here on her way to Porto Cortez, Honduras. The Mercedes left this afternoon about dark.

Walter Grant Dygert, the American imprisoned in Gunez since February 23rd, was released on the 23rd inst., and was a passenger on the steamer Mascotte to-night. He states that he will claim damages from the Spanish Government, all of the reports sent out about his being in sympathy with the insurgents having been manufactured by Spanish officers. He claims that when put in prison everything of value he had upon his person was taken from him and nothing returned. He had a few dollars when first arrested that escaped detection, but which he was compelled to use to have word sent to friends that he had been imprisoned.

Night before last when about to be released, the officials endeavored to have him sign a paper the writing of which was in Spanish, which he refused to do, and they then turned him loose after midnight without a cent and without friends. He will stop over at Tampa for a few days.

HAVANA, April 25.—A force of marines on a tug engaged in towing a scow on the Canimar river was attacked by a body of rebels to day. The marines succeeded in repulsing the insurgents after firing several volleys.

News has been received that Col. Hernandez defeated the rebel bands under the insurgent leaders Collazo and Acea, near Penalver, and at Gurra del Mela, in the province of Havana. The fighting was of a desperate character, and mainly hand to hand. The Spanish forces used their machetes with deadly effect. The rebels were completely routed, and left 90 dead. The Spanish had only eight wounded.

HAVANA, April 25.—Col. Hernandez reports meeting a party of 600 insurgens under the leadership of Maceo and Collazo, and dispersing them after a hot skirmish. The rebels left 20 dead on the field. The troops did not lose any men.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

The Silver Men Hold a Rally at Memphis—Congressman Patterson and Editor Carmack Have a Scrap.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—The silver Democrats held a rally to-night preparatory to the primary election next Tuesday, to choose delegates to the county convention, which will choose delegates to the Congressional and other coming conventions. One of the chief speakers was E. W. Carmack, editor of the *Commercial-Appeal*. In the course of his remarks Mr. Carmack dwelt at some length upon the fact that the gamblers and other law violators of the community were solidly arrayed against the silver Democrats. The significance of this lies in the fact that the son of Congressman Patterson is district attorney with full power to suppress the element as provided by law. Patterson made his way to the stage at the close of Mr. Carmack's address and after he had obtained a hearing, upon the request of Mr. Carmack, stated that if the gentleman who had just spoken intended to connect him with the attitude of the law-breaking element, he desired to pronounce his statements as infamously false. Hardly were the words out of his mouth before Mr. Carmack sprang upon his feet and almost knocked Patterson down with a terrific right-hand blow. Rallying, the latter clinched with his adversary and bystander seperated them. A small crowd followed Patterson to the stage when the hostilities began, and for a while it looked like serious trouble would certainly follow, but the police, who were on hand in numbers, evidently aware of what was coming, restored quiet.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Birmingham — Birmingham, 8; Mobile, 18.

Columbus — Columbus, 1; New Orleans, 6.

Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Montgomery, 18.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 5.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 6.

Philadelphia—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 9.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Washington, 2.

New York—New York, 4; Boston, 7.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

Lexington—Columbian, 17; Cadets, 0.

Richmond — Richmond, 4; Lynchburg, 9.

Roanoke—Norfolk, 6; Roanoke, 7.

Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 10; Petersburg, 3.

DANVILLE, VA., April 25.—The North Carolina University team defeated the University of Virginia by a score of 14 to 6 this afternoon in the presence of some 1,600 spectators. The game was not close, and the result was a foregone conclusion after the sixth inning—the fatal sixth—when six Carolina boys crossed the home plate. Up to that time the score was in favor of the Tar Heels, but it was anybody's game. Score—Virginia, 6; Carolina, 14.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Allotment Made of the Annual Appropriation for the Reserves.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Herbert has made the annual allotment to the several State naval militia organizations of the country, on the basis of the returns of the strength of the naval militia up to April 1st. These returns show that in fourteen States there are organizations composed of 293 officers and 3,339 enlisted men. The appropriation was $35 000, from which $1,000 was deducted for the purchase of books of instructions to be issued pro rata.

Southern States—North Carolina, 17 officers, 163 men, $1,164; South Carolina, 21 officers, 165 men, $1,186; Georgia, 8 officers, 98 men, 704; Louisiana, 15 officers, 211 men, $1,115.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Business Portion of Cripple Creek, Colorado Burned—Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., April 25.—The main portion of the business section of the city is in ashes to-night, and charred timbers and crumbling walls now mark the sites of what were the best business blocks of the town. One million dollars is considered by some to be a conservative estimate of the damage while others place the loss as high as two millions. As nearly as can be estimated at a late hour to-night the insurance will not exceed $350,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WARM WIRELETS.

The U. S. Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $125,577,000. The withdrawals for the day were $44,800.

A severe electric and wind storm Friday night did damage at several points in North Carolina. A man named Cates was killed by lightning at Hillsboro. There was heavy hail at many points.

A Chihuahua, Mexico, dispatch says that the Santa Eulatta mines, near that city, has caved in, and forty-three men are entombed. Seven have been taken out dead and thirteen wounded. Some of the men will die.

Shortly after noon to-day the boiler in a portable saw mill operated by J. B. Bargoon, at Flinton, Cambria county, Pa., exploded. Three men, including the proprietor, were killed and others were badly injured.

The German Government has received information that war has broken out in German Southwest Africa between the Germans and the Gababis and Hottentots. A battle has been fought in which two German officers and six men were killed.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, increase $2 539 325; loans, increase $1,062,900; specie, increase $373,200; legal tenders, increase $2,980,000; deposits, increase, $3,251,500; circulation, decrease $34 500. The banks now hold $20,678,675 in excess of legal requirements.

JOHNSTON IS ALL O K.

With Free Silver Candidates Johnston County Will Give a Democratic Majority of 1,500.

The STAR has several times expressed the opinion that with a free-silver national platform and ticket, the Democrats would sweep North Carolina from Currituck to Cherokee, and it is glad to see its position sustained as it is in the following from the *News and Observer*:

Solicitor E. W. Pou, of Smithfield, is in the city on legal business. Discussing the political situation in his county at the Park Hotel last night he said:

"I never saw the Democrats of Johnston more enthusiastic and anxious for a political fight than they are now; they are literally champing the bit, so impatient are they to get in the fray. If the National Convention will only give us a free silver platform and a good candidate on it, and the State Democracy will put up some stronger silver man for Governor you will think when the returns come in from old Johnston that there is only one party in the county, and that the Democratic. We will carry it by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority easily, and that is saying a great deal for a county of Johnston's size and population. The fusion crowd only polled a little over 2,000 votes last time, and 900 Democrats stayed away from the polls. With a free silver National platform and candidate everyone of them would not only vote but be enthusiastic in working for the success of the ticket."

One Cent a Word,

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

LIGHTHOUSE LIBRARIES.

Uncle Sam Furnishes the Watchers by the Sea With Free Reading Matter.

The popular impression concerning the lighthouse keepers is that they spend their leisure time in resting their heads on their hands and gazing far out to sea, watching for shipwrecked mariners, sea serpents and other things. As a matter of fact, however, they don't spend any more time in this manner than they can help. They have their domestic operations just the same as people on shore. In favored locations they are even able to cultivate a little ground and raise their own vegetables. But they are really very often lonesome, and were more so until recently, when it occurred to some philanthropic government official that it would be a good idea to provide these watchers by the sea with something in the way of reading matter. The idea took shape in the construction of portable libraries, to be filled by the government, sent to one lighthouse station, and at regular intervals to be called for and passed on to the next one on the list.

The library furnished to light stations is about 2 feet high, 2 feet wide and 8 inches deep, of shellacked white pine, strengthened with heavy brass trimmings. It has two shelves. Its two doors are secured, the one with an inside bolt and the other with a mortised lock. On the sides are hinged handles. When locked, the library cases can stand rough handling.

The cases of the libraries are so constructed that they make a neat appearance when set upright on a table; when closed and locked, they are ready for transportation. Each contains on an average about 40 volumes of a proper admixture of historical and scientific works, besides poetry and good novels. An exchange of libraries takes place once in about three months, usually at the time when the lighthouse inspector makes his quarterly inspection. Each station to which a library is furnished thus has the use of about 150 different books each year. There are now about 700 of these libraries in circulation, and more are in preparation. Preference is given in their distribution to those lighthouse stations most distant from towns and villages.—New York World.

A Chinese Dinner Party.

"When a Chinese minister at Washington," says a correspondent, "gives a formal dinner to any of his countrymen of sufficient rank to be thus honored, or to Japanese visitors, he never fails to go through a curious form of etiquette.

"Before taking his seat at the head of the board he approaches the guests, who stand in a line round the table, and, without uttering a syllable, pushes each tenderly and playfully and points significantly to the unoccupied post at the head of the table.

"It is etiquette for the guests to observe a rigid demeanor, neither speaking nor moving and demonstrating by their inflexible attitudes their unworthiness to occupy the place of honor.

"This over, the minister sinks into his chair and no doubt would have been greatly surprised had anybody taken it. No one speaks until the minister drops a remark, which is finally taken up and commented upon. Then the chief speaks again, and more observations follow. So it may be said that the chairman, in a measure, supplies subjects for conversation.

"Another curious custom at these formal dinners is that after the fish is eaten the guests all rise simultaneously and dust their chairs with their napkins.

"The bill of fare is pretty nearly the same as would be served at any other foreign legations, with one or two special Chinese delicacies only."

Perplexed.

Talking of the unconscious arroganee of the writing tribe and the flotitious importance allowed by youthful minds to the claims of that class and the pedagogical class, a Boston mother of much knowledge of the world said lately:

"I'm puzzled what to do with my boys. I wish them to be educated—but how to do it without submitting them to association with books and schoolmasters!"—Boston Transcript.

No Stoves In Mexico.

"In old Mexico we have no stoves," said Antonio Estrado. "Most of the houses are built of adobe bricks, without floors, and the fires are built on the ground, where all cooking is done. In the more aristocratic families the American pattern of cooking stoves has been introduced, but only a few of them are in use."—New York Journal.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

An Entertainment will be given by the ladies of the First Baptist Church in the Lecture Room, Tuesday evening, April 28. Recitations and music under the direction of Miss Cannie Chasten. Refreshments will be served. apr 26 2t

Opera House, Monday, April 27th. A grand musical display and dramatic scenes, by the gifted singers of this city. We cordially invite our white friends. Prof. C. W. Williams, Manager. ap 25 2.*

I have the Agency for the Peerless Door Checks which causes the door to close gently after entering. Call at my headquarters No. 511 Queen street, or write me by postal. J. D. Sidbury, 511 Queen St., Wilmington, N. C. ap 22 1w

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions. Bitter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.
ap 7 tf

Hardin's Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT SPRING TONIC.

Seventy five cents per bottle or three for $2.00. Same size as Hood's. For sale at

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY,
126 So. Front St.
Phone 55.
ap 26 tf

"A Positive Preventive and Cure."

That's what others say. Why not you? Have you tried it? If not, do so at once.

"Corneus' Bed Bug Interceptic"

is a Household Remedy for these pests. Most druggists sell it.

JAMES D. NUTT,
ap 8 tf Manufacturer.

Oxford Ties.

The ties that binds the customers to the seller are the ties of price, the ties of style, the ties of fit. All these are embraced in our handsome line of Black and Tan Oxfords at $1 25, $1.50, $2 00 and $2.50. For the latest cut in Oxford Ties, and the lowest cut in prices, give us a call.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
ap 26 tf

Executors' Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTORS OF the will of Mrs. Anna Christine Desmelandt, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against her estate, to present them to either of us on or before the 3rd day of April, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded against them.

P. W. ORTMANN,
ANDREW SMITH,
ap2 6w th Executors.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many Are Called

But Few Are Chosen,

Are the words of our Good Book, and it is just so in the mercantile world. Many begin, but few succeed. To reach the top round of the ladder of success is to fight for every step. We have had that war on for eight years. The fight has been long and steady, and we have climbed that ladder step by step until we have reached the top in the Dry Goods line. We are selling more Dress Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery, Carpets and Matting than any house in the city. On prices we defy competition. Read and see what we are pushing this week.

Notions.

Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes in box, nice goods, this week for 8c a box. Turkish Soap, 12 cakes in box, for 18c a box. Castile Soap, new and fresh goods, 3c each. Cologne, all styles and odors, best goods, in small 2 ounce bottles, 25c a bottle. German Cologne, from 5c to 25c a bottle. C. P. Bailey's Swan Down, 5c a box. Few boxes of Swan Down and bottles of German Cologne, at 10c for both. Glycerine, 5c a jar. Steel Hair Pins, 1c per dozen. Best Lead Pencils, 3c a dozen. Nine-inch best Cast Shears, 10c a pair. Two sizes Curling Irons, 5c a pair. Splendid Snap Leather Purses, 8c each. Side Combs, new styles, 10, 12 and 15c each. Gents' Cuff Buttons, from 10 to 50c each. Pearl and Gold Shirt Studs, 25c a set. 32 and 38 rubber butt, double action, nickel mounted, center fire American Pistols, $1.25 each. Pocket Knives from 5 to 35c each. Do you ever buy Writing Paper? If so, why not buy it from us? A Beautiful Box, with 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, for 10c a box. Best Royal Wedding Linen Paper, 25c a box. Trilby Note, a splendid 6 pound Note Paper, fine and nice, 5 quires for 25c, or 5c a quire. Envelopes, 25c a box of 250, or 3c a pack. Best Brown's Shoe Polish, this week at 9c a bottle. Mason's Blacking, small sizes, 3 boxes for 5c. Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs this week, 9c each. A beautiful line of fine Windsor Ties, in new colors, 25c each. Silk Ties, 1 yard long and 5 inches wide, 12½c each. Gents' new wide end Windsor Ties, 25c each. Gents' standing Linen 4 ply collars, new styles, 5c each.

Flowers for the Spring is essential to make life pass happily. See what we have—the kind that does not fade. Two Roses on rubber stems, with foliage, 5c a bunch. Chrisanthemums, two on a bunch, large and with foliage, 19c a bunch. Ferns in several styles, 10c a bunch. Ladies' Collars, new styles, in linen, 5c each. Boys' Sailor Collars, with anchor in corner, 5c. Cuffs, new goods, all styles, 8c a pair. Ladies' Under Vests, 4c each. Ladies' fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, made of nice cambric, 4c each. Gents' large and nice Cambric Handkerchiefs, 4c each. Job in Children's Colored Borders this week, 2c each. Shoe Soles, best goods, from 10 to 25c a pair. Clinch Nails, ⅝ and 4-8, 4c a box, or 35c per dozen, worth 10c a box regular. Best Matting Tacks, 3c a box. Doylies of all grades and kinds. Red Damask, with fringe, 25c per dozen. Pure white, all Linen, 60c per dozen. Best unbleached, pure linen Table Cloths, 54 inches wide, 25c per yard. Beautiful Lace Curtains, 50c a pair. 36 inches wide Scrim, 4c a yard. Best Shirt Waist Calico, 4c a yard. 36 inches wide White Homespun, 3½c a yard. 25-inch Plaids, 3c per yard. Dress Goods of all styles. Silks of all quality and prices, from 22c to $1.